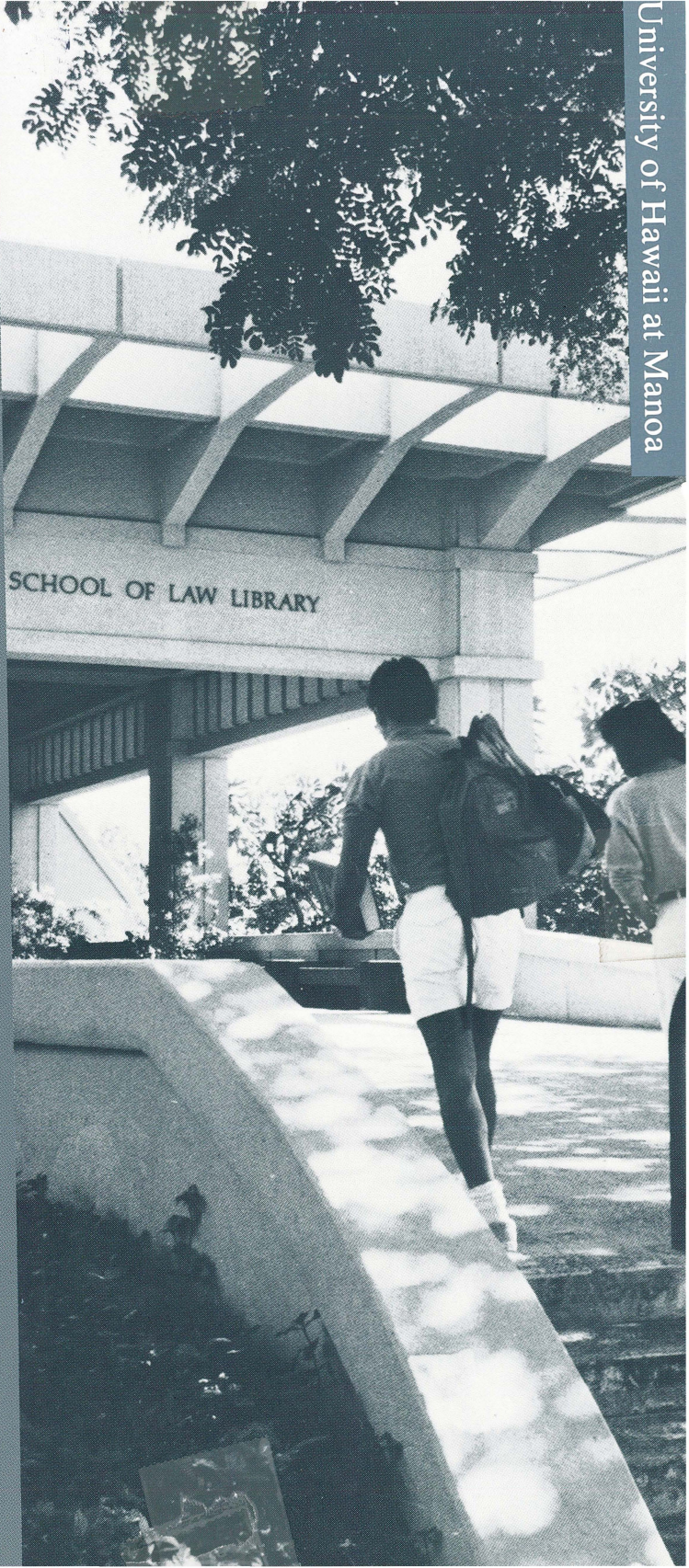


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The  
William S.  
Richardson  
School of  
Law

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University of Hawaii at Manoa



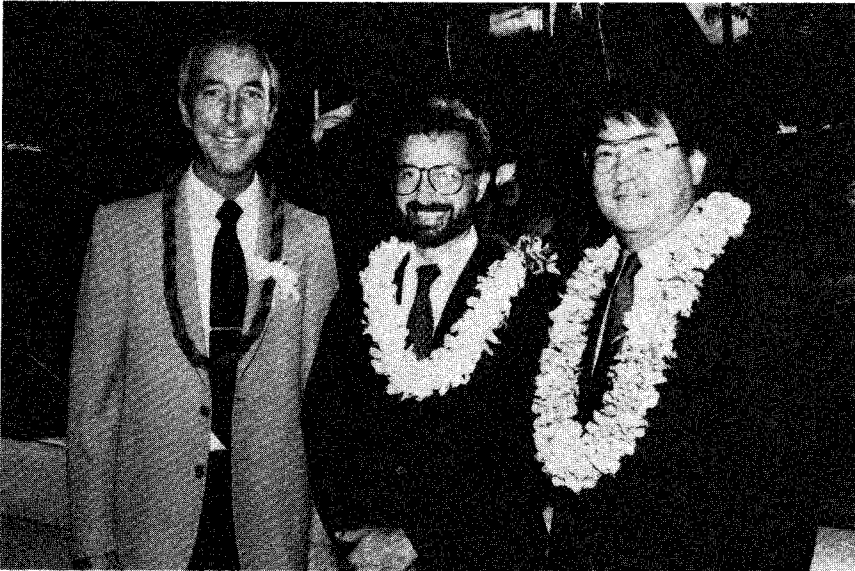


**1988-89**  
**University of Hawaii**  
**at Manoa**  
**The William S. Richardson**  
**School of Law**

**NATURE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS BULLETIN**

This document provides general information about the William S. Richardson School of Law, its programs and services, and summarizes those major policies and procedures of the University and the School of Law of relevance to students. The information contained herein is not necessarily complete. For further information about general and specific details and requirements of programs and services, students should consult the Student Services Office at the School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, 96822, (808) 948-7966.

The University and the School of Law reserve the right to change or delete, supplement or otherwise amend at any time the information, programs, requirements, and policies contained herein or related hereto.



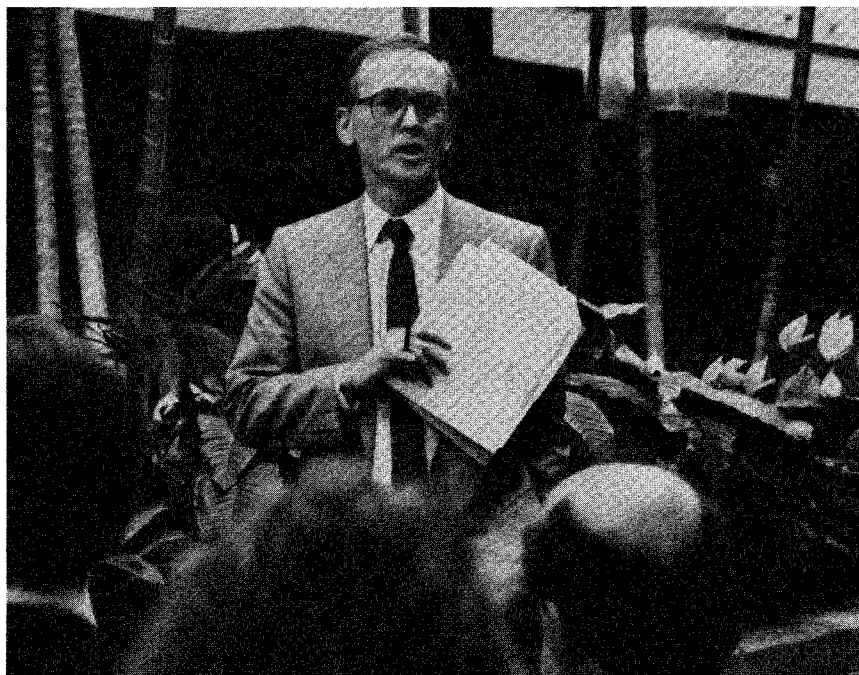
Professor Randall W. Roth (center) accepts the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for Outstanding Professor of Law for 1986-87. James S. Burns, Chief Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, is at left; at right is Robert S. Toyofuku, president of HAPA.



University of Hawaii President Albert J. Simone signs off on the 1988 continuation agreement between the School of Law and the Faculty of Law of Hiroshima University in Japan. The agreement extends the initial USIA grant for exchanges of faculty between the two law schools. Looking on are Dean Hiroyuki Hata of the Hiroshima Faculty and UH law professors Richard S. Miller (left) and Ronald C. Brown (right). To Brown's left is William C. McCorriston, president of the Hawaii State Bar Association.

## CONTENTS

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN,	4
GENERAL INFORMATION,	5
THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM,	7
COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS,	14
OTHER SCHOOL OF LAW PROGRAMS,	23
FACILITIES AND RESOURCES,	26
ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION,	37
FACULTY AND STAFF,	44
PRIVACY RIGHTS AND NON-DISCRIMINATION STATEMENTS,	54
SCHOOL OF LAW ACADEMIC CALENDAR,	56
CAMPUS MAP,	inside back cover



## A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

The William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawaii's Manoa Campus is currently in its sixteenth year of instruction. Although we are still a young institution in our formative years, our future is secure and our opportunities limitless. Each year our graduates increase the school's representation among private and public lawyers in the Hawaii State Bar, in elective office, and, most recently, in mainland states and foreign countries as well.

The School of Law is a vital resource for the State of Hawaii. Our student externs provide legal services in state offices and for private practitioners. Faculty members have been generous in giving time and commitment to government agencies requiring counsel and expertise. Most importantly, Hawaii's sons and daughters have an opportunity for a professional education that might otherwise be unobtainable.

With the support of the state and our many private benefactors, we are enriching our juris doctor curriculum and reaching out to the world beyond Hawaii's shores. Our presence and influence is increasingly felt in the Pacific Basin through the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program and the efforts of our affiliated Law of the Sea Institute. It is our long-term goal to establish lasting ties with students, scholars, legal communities and governments throughout Asia and the Pacific.

I welcome your interest as a prospective applicant to this very special School of Law and I encourage you to examine the information contained in this bulletin for a fuller description of our offerings. If admitted, you will be joining a talented group of men and women dedicated to legal scholarship and to the enhancement of the school's national and international reputation.

**Dean Jeremy T. Harrison**

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### BACKGROUND: THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The University of Hawaii was founded as a land-grant college in 1907 and designated a university in 1920. Its largest campus, which includes the School of Law, is located in Manoa Valley near central Honolulu on the island of Oahu. The university also maintains research facilities—particularly for agriculture, upper-space physics and astronomy, geophysics, oceanography and marine biology—on several islands of the State: Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Molokai. A system of two-year community colleges supplements university instruction.

A special feature of the Manoa campus is the East-West Center, an international education institution established by the United States Congress to bring together men and women from Asia, the Pacific area and the United States in a variety of cooperative programs of study, professional development and research.

### BACKGROUND: THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Formal study on the idea of establishing a law school for the State of Hawaii began in 1968. Five years later the University of Hawaii's William S. Richardson School of Law admitted its first class.

Fifty-three students comprised that first entering class in 1973 and they were greeted by a faculty of six members under the leadership of Dean David R. Hood. One of those students was a young man named John Waihee who in 1986 was elected as the current Governor of the State of Hawaii.

Subsequent and larger classes were admitted as the inaugural class moved through to its graduation in May 1976. The faculty, the limited physical facilities and the library grew in each successive year as the legislature made provisions for an augmented student body with enhanced resources. Provisional accreditation was granted by the American Bar Association (ABA) in the spring of 1974 with full accreditation earned in August 1982. The culmination of the early years' efforts came with the opening of the School's new facilities in 1983.

Today, the School of Law admits approximately 75 students to each entering class. Total student enrollment is approximately 240 and permanent faculty now number 16.

Special mention is due former Chief Justice of the Hawaii State Supreme Court, William S. Richardson. His patient counsel, steady effort and unwavering commitment to the establishment and development of a high quality law school buttressed all other efforts and served as an example for those who played a role in its history. In recognition of his contribution, the Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii in 1983 named the school the William S. Richardson School of Law.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### ACCREDITATION OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The accreditation process of the American Bar Association is designed to ensure that approved law schools have adequate facilities and adhere to sound educational policies. The William S. Richardson School of Law has been fully approved by the American Bar Association. This approval enables its graduates to present a Juris Doctor degree acceptable to the bar examiners of every state.

### GOVERNANCE OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Policies, regulations and procedures for the governance of the School of Law are established and administered by the deans and faculty in consultation, as appropriate, with the university administration, students and others.

A copy of the School of Law's official Academic Regulations, which govern such matters as academic records, requirements for the juris doctor degree, grades, eligibility to continue in residence, readmission, examination policies, procedures for review of final grades, the Pre-Admission Program, plagiarism, transfer credits, as well as other matters as to which information is provided in this bulletin, is made available to each student upon enrollment.

### ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW

Successful completion of law study at an American Bar Association approved law school does not assure admission to the bar of the various states. Among other things, most states require applicants to take and pass a written bar examination and to meet certain character requirements. Other requirements, as well as the examinations themselves, differ considerably from state to state. For example, many states require registration as a candidate for admission to the bar shortly after the commencement of law study and some states have specific law school course and curriculum requirements.

Students intending to seek admission to any state bar should fully inform themselves of the admission requirements of those states they are interested in prior to matriculation in the School of Law.

In Hawaii, admission to practice law is regulated by the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii. All inquiries regarding Hawaii bar admission should be made directly to the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Hawaii.

## THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

### OBJECTIVES, METHODS AND RATIONALE

The purpose of the Juris Doctor program is to provide degree candidates with the opportunity to equip themselves for active, effective and creative participation in legal counseling, advocacy and decisionmaking of many different kinds—whether the context be courtroom or legislative hearing, attorney's office or corporate board room, state agency or federal commission, community center or international conference table. Students are encouraged to study law and legal institutions as an integral part of larger social, political-economic and ecological systems. For example, the nationwide problem of accidents and the distribution of accident costs is used as a focus for studying the tort process. Similarly, study of criminal law is related to the broader problem of society's control of social behavior.

This emphasis on context often necessitates the use of theories and findings from other disciplines such as moral philosophy, psychology, sociology, economics, political science and marine sciences—to name only a few. Moreover, on the premise that we can learn from the lawmaking efforts of others, historical and comparative legal materials are utilized.

A major concern throughout is to *evaluate* the effects of law and to explore alternative approaches, as well as to describe and predict the law's *operational* meaning.

Special attention is given to instruction in the performance of lawyers' skills and tasks including, among many others, the analysis of statutes and judicial opinions, policy analysis and planning, brief-writing, trial and appellate advocacy, interviewing and counseling, legislative research and drafting, and applying ethical norms.

Techniques of instruction include the traditional "Socratic method" (whereby an instructor rigorously questions individual students in a large group setting), lectures, the problem method, informal small group discussions, individually supervised field and library research projects, films and "laboratory learning" experiences. "Clinical" components in the form of real or simulated lawyers' tasks pervade the program. Small-group work, in particular, is organized around client problems, actual as well as hypothetical. Second- and third-year small-group seminars and clinical workshops offer sufficient variety to permit most students to elect work in areas of their preference.

The School of Law is committed to pedagogic flexibility and variety. It is also committed to the view that learning is an enterprise in which members of the faculty should function as facilitating participants as well as sources of knowledge. Accordingly, students are expected to clarify and develop their own objectives, methods and values. Preparation for that task and successful performance depend heavily on the inclination and ability to learn continuously and on one's own. Therefore, a foremost concern of the School is to provide assistance in "learning how to learn."

Implicit if not explicit in the foregoing are certain premises about legal education:

1. Legal education should be pervasively "clinical," whether this means representation of a flesh and blood client in court or hypothetical problem solving in the classroom—or something in between, such as simulation or role-playing with videotape playback. In short, programs of legal education should include numerous and varied exercises in problem solving and the performance of law-

yers' tasks, enriched by extensive reference to appropriate bodies of theory and data, and supervised in varying degrees.

2. Effective performance by lawyers, and hence effective legal education, must draw upon theories and data from all fields of inquiry relevant to the problem at hand. The personal injury lawyer involved with complex medical issues, no less than the environmental lawyer confronting difficult problems of economics and technology, must have the capability to integrate difficult non-legal materials into the legal product.
3. Effective and creative problem solvers learn from the experiences of other people. Thus, law students should be habituated and enabled to utilize historical and comparative materials.
4. A great many contemporary legal disputes and problems have international components or ramifications. Their integrated treatment should be the rule and not the exception.
5. Not less but more effort is needed to familiarize students with contemporary law, especially in the operational as distinguished from the verbal sense, and to equip them with lawyers' skills.
6. Lawyers work primarily with people and mostly at close range. Thus a good lawyer has a wide range of interpersonal skills, including a thorough knowledge of himself or herself. This suggests the utility in legal education of drawing upon modern applied behavioral science and related theories and techniques.
7. There is now and probably always has been a need for more inclination and ability among lawyers to undertake well-reasoned professional decisionmaking in the moral sphere—i.e., to perceive and deal effectively with ethical considerations.
8. Law teachers should regularly examine and evaluate what they do.

### FIRST-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the first-year curriculum are to:

1. introduce students to the experience of performing lawyers' work—its various contexts, objectives, methods and difficulties;
2. develop minimal competence in the analysis of client problems, in certain forms of oral and written communication, in dealing with people and in resolving questions of personal or professional ethics;
3. instill the habit of approaching legal problems with full reference to the context in which they arise;
4. begin to develop the propensity and ability to utilize the output of other disciplines;
5. develop a working knowledge of the verbal content and operational meaning of several important areas of law;
6. help students understand the legal profession, its problems, its needs and its future direction; and,
7. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their second and third years at law school.

The core of the first-semester curriculum is the Legal Method Seminar. It engages students *from the outset* in the utilization of their knowledge, skills and perceptive powers in the service of real or simulated clients. Thus the subject-matter of the seminar is the performance of lawyers' skills and its pedagogical method is *learning by*

*doing*. In addition to its separate education functions, the seminar provides an experiential supplement to course work: seminar problems are drawn from subject-matter areas treated by first semester courses and are prepared in cooperation with the teachers of those courses. Course work, in turn, increases the knowledge base available to students for use in handling seminar problems.

The entire first-year curriculum consists of required courses and seminars. In each semester of the first year, every student must take the following courses:

### FALL SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure I (Law 516) .....	3
Contracts I (Law 509) .....	3
Criminal Justice (Law 513) .....	4
Torts Process I (Law 522) .....	2
Legal Bibliography (Law 506) .....	1
Legal Method Seminar (Law 504) .....	3
	<hr/> 16

### SPRING SEMESTER OF THE FIRST YEAR

	Credit Hours
Civil Procedure II (Law 517) .....	3
Contracts II (Law 510) .....	3
Real Property Law I (Law 518) .....	4
Torts Process II (Law 523) .....	3
Appellate Advocacy I (Law 505) .....	2
	<hr/> 15

### SECOND-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purposes of the second-year curriculum are to:

1. expose students to a wide range of important legal subjects and problems not treated in the first year and to clarify the fundamental issues and arguments involved in such subjects and problems;
2. significantly increase students' competence to perform legal research and legal writing, using theories and data from other relevant fields of knowledge as well as more conventional legal materials;
3. strengthen knowledge, methodology and skills acquired during the first year; and,
4. by virtue of all the above, prepare students for their third year of law school.

All second-year students are required to take Constitutional Law I in the Fall semester. In addition, each student is assigned by lottery to one of the five Second-Year Seminar (Law 530) sections offered in the Spring semester. Although offerings vary each year, recent Seminar sections have included Constitutional Law, Family Law, Property, Labor Law, Torts, Antitrust, Intellectual Property, and Environmental Law.

### THIRD-YEAR CURRICULUM

The purpose of the third-year curriculum is to provide:

1. advanced-level study of legal problem or doctrinal areas, with opportunities to elect courses of special interest to students; and,

## THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

- opportunities for intensive first-hand, supervised experience in the performance of complex lawyers' tasks, so as to prepare students insofar as possible for the difficult and unforeseeable problems they will face as lawyers in a rapidly changing, interdependent world.

The third-year curriculum is generally elective.

### ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

In either their second or third year, all students must take the following:

	Credit Hours
Professional Responsibility (Law 511) .....	2
<i>One of the following seminars, courses or activities:</i>	
Law Review (Law 545) .....	(V)
Litigation Workshop (Law 590-599) .....	(V)
Moot Court Team (Law 536V) .....	(V)
Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Law 508V) .....	2
Trial Practice (Law 563) .....	2
Pretrial Litigation (Law 564) .....	2

### ELECTIVES

Electives that are of general relevance to and very important for almost all forms of law practice are Evidence, Federal Income Taxation, and Constitutional Law II. All students are urged to take these courses before graduation. Additionally, the curriculum offers a rich variety of courses and seminars which provide perspective to legal studies, appeal to special interest, and those which are central to the practice of law and which will appear on the bar examination. In electing courses, students should carefully consider possible prerequisites or recommendations as set forth in the course of study for the second and third years. Students are encouraged to seek guidance from the associate dean and/or members of the faculty.

### COURSE LOAD

A normal semester course load for the second and third years is 14 to 16 credit hours. Students who wish to earn more than 17 or fewer than 12 credit hours per semester must first obtain the written approval of the associate dean.

### GRADES

With the exception of a few instances where "Credit/No Credit" is permitted, grades are assigned by the faculty to all students for academic work carried for credit. Most courses are graded on a "C" curve as set forth at right:

	Grade Points	Range
A - Excellent .....	4	0-15%
B - Good .....	3	25-45%
C - Satisfactory .....	2	40-65%
D - Low Pass .....	1	0-20%
F - No Pass .....	0	0-10%
I - Incomplete		
CR - Credit		
NC - No Credit		

## THE JURIS DOCTOR PROGRAM

Examinations in courses (as distinguished from seminars and workshops) are graded anonymously.

Grades for work done in the first semester of the first year will not under any circumstances be disclosed by the School of Law to anyone other than the student involved and employees of the School of Law acting in an official capacity.

Transcripts of grades received for work done after the first semester of the first year may be disclosed to persons other than employees of the university only with the express consent of the student (or former student) involved. Such transcripts will not contain a computation of class standing.

### DEGREE REQUIREMENTS

Subject to rules and regulations of the University of Hawaii, the juris doctor degree will be awarded upon completion of the following requirements:

- Full-time residence in the School of Law for at least six academic (Fall and Spring) semesters. (Pre-Admission Program semesters do not count toward required residency). Two summer sessions during which a student received at least six credits each summer may be combined to equal one semester of residency.
- Eighty-nine semester credit hours earned (excluding credit hours of "F", "No Credit", "I" or "W"). A grade of "D" or better must be earned in all required courses, seminars, practicums and workshops.
- A cumulative grade point average of 2.00 or better in all work taken after the first semester of the first year.
- Completion of all graduation requirements within five years of matriculation into the School of Law.
- Satisfactory completion of at least one of the following courses:
  - Pretrial Litigation
  - Law Review
  - Moot Court Team
  - Litigation Workshop
  - Trial Practice
  - Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Satisfactory completion of the first-year curriculum, Constitutional Law I, Second-Year Seminar, and Professional Responsibility.

Full-time residence shall mean registration for a minimum of 12 credit hours and completion of a minimum of nine credit hours of study per semester and for which a grade other than "I" (Incomplete), "W" (Withdraw), "F" or "No Credit" is received. Ten credit hours shall constitute full-time study for students who have received prior written permission from the associate dean. Residence includes regular and punctual attendance at scheduled class meetings. This requirement is based on the premise that the instructional program can only realize its full potential with active participation by all members of the School of Law community and is consonant with ABA standards.

Subject to limitations imposed by accrediting institutions or the University of Hawaii, the faculty may permit exceptions to certain of the above requirements in individual cases for reason of illness, family emergency and the like.

Degree-seeking students must give careful attention to graduation requirements. Although students may receive counsel from the School of Law administration and faculty, they are personally and directly responsible for meeting their graduation requirements. These requirements are set forth in further detail in the Academic Regulations of the School of Law which every law student should study carefully.



**SPECIAL PROJECTS**

Special Projects include Externships, Directed Study, graduate courses taken outside the School of Law, Law Review, Moot Court Team and Moot Court Board. No more than a combined total of 12 credits of Special Projects may be credited towards the requirements for the JD degree.

**Externships**

Two-credit externships are available in four sectors of the legal community in Hawaii: (1) judicial; (2) public agency; (3) state legislature; and (4) private law firm. In addition, full-semester resident externships are available in the Federated States of Micronesia.

**Directed Study**

Each member of the full-time faculty may supervise up to three students each semester working on Directed Study (Law 576V) and give either normal grades for these projects or award Credit/No Credit.

**Graduate Courses**

Graduate courses or seminars offered outside the School of Law by the University of Hawaii (or in rare cases by other colleges and universities) are also part of Special Projects. A student may have up to three credits of such outside work, taken after the first year of law school, credited toward his or her JD degree. Approval for this credit must be secured from the associate dean *prior* to registering for such graduate courses. The graduate course must be at the 500 level or above. It must be useful or relevant to the student's legal education or legal career and its content must be of a nature to justify its substitution for a course offered in the School of Law.

**Dual Degree Program**

Law students may integrate their law school work with graduate work in other schools and colleges of the University of Hawaii and receive both the juris doctor and a graduate degree. In planning such programs, students may reduce the total requirements for both degrees by receiving law school credit (up to ten credit hours) for approved graduate level courses taken *after matriculation* into the School of Law and by arranging with the graduate program to receive graduate credit for law school courses. These ten credits count as part of the Special Projects credit limit of twelve.

To date, dual degree programs leading to a JD and a master of business administration, a master of architecture, a master of public health, a master of arts in Asian studies, a master of social work, and a PhD in psychology have been arranged with the respective schools and colleges at the University of Hawaii. All dual degree programs must have the prior written approval of the Associate Dean of the School of Law.

Students interested in a dual degree program must apply separately and be admitted to both the School of Law and the program which offers the graduate degree. *Admission to one program does not guarantee admission to the other.*

The first year in the School of Law is a fully-prescribed, full-time program. Students who desire to enroll in a dual degree program should plan not to take any courses outside the School of Law during the first academic year of the JD program.

**SUMMER STUDY**

After completion of the first year, a student may take courses for credit at any ABA-accredited law school during summers. Students planning to enroll in summer

law programs must have the prior written approval of the associate dean. Credit for approved summer law courses taken outside of the School of Law may be counted towards the number of credits required for graduation, but will not be computed as a part of the student's grade point average.

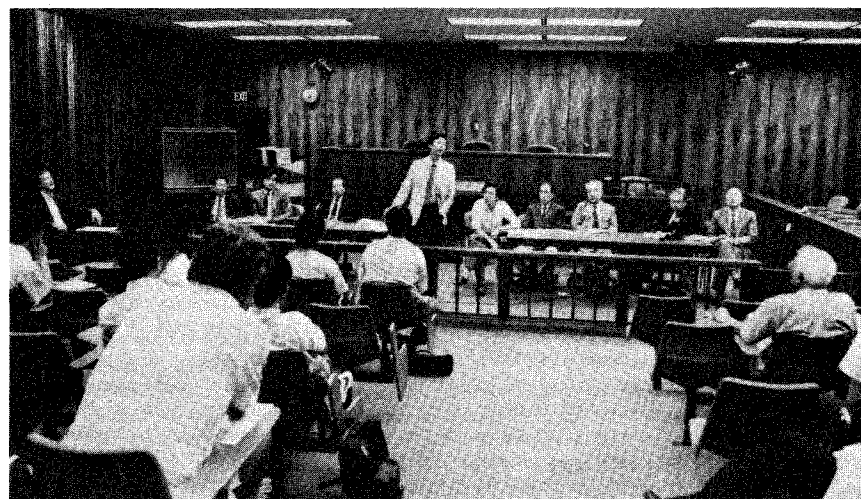
**CLINICAL PROGRAMS**

Clinical courses place students in the role of the professional. At our law school, students can elect a wide array of courses which give them the opportunity to directly experience the practice of law. Recognizing the importance of clinical training in legal education, the William S. Richardson School of Law has committed a sizeable proportion of its resources to clinical courses and, unlike much larger institutions, the school has been able to offer clinics to all students who have wanted these courses.

Students may elect externship courses (discussed previously) which have both classroom components (where students study the lawyering skills of interviewing and counseling, investigation, negotiation, and trial practice) and fieldwork components (where students work for lawyers in judges' chambers, the legislature, public agencies, and in private practice).

In some classes, such as Pretrial Litigation, Negotiation and Mediation, and Trial Practice, students study and simulate lawyering skills. After careful instruction by both full-time faculty members and adjunct professors, who include some of the finest lawyers in Hawaii, students perform the lawyering skills at the school and then are critiqued. Many of the performances are videotaped in the school's well-equipped Moot Courtroom and later reviewed in a special video-review room in the Library.

The Hawaii Supreme Court has authorized the student practice of law for University of Hawaii law students pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7. In the Litigation Workshops, students represent real clients and actually try cases in Hawaii's courts. Students can elect either the Prosecution Clinic or the Juvenile Defense Clinic. The pretrial and trial skills learned in the clinics are directly related to the practice of both civil and criminal law.



The law school's Moot Courtroom is used for a variety of purposes including law student clinical work and trial competitions, as well as meetings of jurists from Asia and the Pacific.



# COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Courses, seminars and workshops in the curriculum, and their content and credit hours, are subject to change. Subjects designated by an asterisk (\*) are not offered every year. The School of Law reserves the right to fix the number of credit hours in a given semester for a course designated as variable (V).

## **Administrative Law: Law 561 (3)\***

The course treats the procedure and remedies for resolving controversies between citizens and government officials exercising administrative power. The institutions and processes through which such power is exercised are examined and attention is given to methods of delimiting the areas of law and discretion in a variety of administrative contexts.

## **Admiralty Law: Law 549 (3)\***

An introduction to United States maritime law and admiralty jurisdiction emphasizing development of rules of maritime law and rights of seamen and maritime workers. Considers maritime liens, charter parties, salvage, collision, general average and limitation of liability and developments relating to protection of the marine environment.

## **Advanced Civil Procedure Law 542 (3)**

The course addresses various aspects of complex litigation and recent criticism about the civil litigation system itself. The course is theoretical in emphasis and is developed from two directions: (1) through a study of jurisprudential material concerning adversarial dispute resolution, the substance/procedure dichotomy and value-identification; and (2) through in-depth analysis of procedural aspects of complex cases (with a special focus on new procedural rules aimed at reducing waste and delay).

## **Advanced Torts: Law 524 (3)**

The course involves students in the advanced study of several areas of torts, compensation, and insurance law and policy that are of considerable contemporary importance to the practicing lawyer. Recent important developments in Hawaii tort and insurance law will be included.

## **American Legal History: Law 566 (3)\***

This course presents a survey of the development of American law from pre-colonial times to the present. Ideas about historiography, including concepts of intellectual history, instrumentalism and critical theory are examined. Students read original materials from our legal past and address the question of how law works in society. A comparison of the development of law in Hawaii with development in the mainland United States is covered, focusing on the role of economic, political, social and ideal forces in shaping the law, and the uses of law in turn to change the course of social progress.

## **Antitrust Law: Law 553 (3)**

An introductory course in Antitrust Law, focusing on aspects of the law likely to be of importance to Hawaii businesses and practitioners. After a brief introduction to economic theory, the course analyzes the effect of market structure and firm size upon the competitive performance of businesses and explores legal restraints on firm size, market structure and predatory conduct through regulation of monopolies and mergers. With respect to restraints on trade, the course investigates the continuing development of the concepts of *per se* illegality and the "rule of reason," as applied to both "horizontal" competitors and "vertical" distribution chains, in light of the difficulty of characterizing complex business conduct. Finally, the course covers selected topics in the areas of price discrimination, labor unions, licensing of intellectual property, antitrust "standing" and other procedural issues.

# COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

## **Appellate Advocacy I: Law 505 (2)**

This course provides skills training in appellate brief writing and oral advocacy. Students participate in competitive argumentation to master these skills and also to lead toward the National Moot Court Competition. Computer-aided legal research also is taught.

## **Civil Procedure I and II: Law 516, 517 (3), (3)**

A study of pre-trial, trial and appellate procedures in Federal and Hawaii courts. Subjects considered include jurisdiction and venue, actions in state and federal courts and the relationship between such courts, the relationship between procedural and substantive law, pleading and joinder, discovery, jury trial and the role of the judge, verdicts and motions after verdict, judgments and their enforcement and appellate review.

## **Commercial Transactions: Law 554 (4)**

This course builds on Contracts I and II (Law 509, 510) to provide a detailed study of the Uniform Commercial Code. The primary emphasis is on Sales (Article 2) and Secured Transactions (Article 9). Topics covered include the sale of goods, contract formation and terms, warranties and remedies, risk of loss, payment arrangements, creation of security interests, priorities among creditors and the effect of bankruptcy on secured creditors. This course should be taken before Debtors' and Creditors' Rights (Law 562).

## **Comparative Labor Law: Law 556 (3)\***

This course examines the means of regulating employees in representation and negotiation rights, enforceable agreements, alternative dispute settlement mechanisms, strike rights and rights within a union organization. Attention also is focused on non-legal traditions and practices as well as statutory regulations outside of negotiations, such as statutory benefit systems, regulation of employment discrimination, worker injuries, etc. Emphasis is placed on China, Japan and the Pacific as well as other selected comparative models. A research paper is required in lieu of an examination.

## **Computers and the Law: Law 515 (3)\***

This is an interdisciplinary course designed to explore how the law adapts to new technology. Study includes the fundamentals of computer hardware and software from a business perspective through reading, lectures, problem-solving, and "hands-on" operation of computers. The course also focuses on statutory and common law that is useful in protecting computer system users and in transacting such business as the licensing of computer technology and computer system procurement. While the course covers selected areas in fraud, warranty, intellectual property, antitrust, and tax law, there are no special prerequisites in these areas.

## **Conflict of Laws: Law 538 (3)\***

The course, which is often called "private international law," involves examination and analysis of rules, approaches and policies which determine which law, substantive and procedural, applies to transactions and events which touch more than one state, nation or other jurisdiction. The central focus for study is "choice of law," but other areas include recognition of foreign judgments and jurisdiction.

## **Constitutional Law I: Law 533 (3)**

An introduction to the judicial function in constitutional cases, jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court and discretionary barriers to judicial review. A study of the division of powers between the states and the nation, powers of Congress, the commerce clause and governmental immunities. This course also introduces students to problems in the areas of equal protection, due process and First Amendment freedoms that are dealt with in greater detail in Constitutional Law II (Law 534).

## **Constitutional Law II: Law 534 (3)**

A continuation of Constitutional Law I with special emphasis on problems of equal protection, procedural fairness and freedom of speech. Pre: Constitutional Law I (Law 533).

## **Consumer Protection Law: Law 565 (2)\***

This course examines common law and statutory regulation of consumer transactions. The course inquires into the underlying justifications and principles of this regulation and into the particular means adopted by various regulatory systems. Topics covered include state and federal law regarding deception and unfair trade practices, fair and equal credit practice and coercive collection tactics. Finally, emphasis is placed on enforcement by consumers and on the variety of remedies available to them. It is recommended that students take Commercial Transactions (Law 554) before taking Consumer Protection, but this is not required.

**Contracts I and II: Law 509, 510 (3), (3)**

A survey of the law relating to the formation, validity, performance and breach of contracts and the remedies for breach. Topics include the enforceability of promises, offer and acceptance, policing the bargain, unconscionability, remedies for breach, interpretation and construction of contracts, performance and breach, impossibility of performance, third party beneficiaries, and assignment and delegation. In addition to critically examining traditional common law doctrines, the course focuses on recent changes and developments as reflected in the tentative drafts of the Restatement of the Law, Contracts 2d, and in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code. It is also designed to demonstrate the interaction of private needs and the public interest in the sphere of Contract Law, as well as the important creative role of the lawyer in structuring and shaping private agreements so as to minimize the necessity for litigation.

**Corporate Taxation: Law 550 (2)**

The course examines tax aspects of the formation, operation, reorganization and liquidation of closely held corporations and partnerships. This course is geared to the non-specialist. Pre: Federal Income Taxation (Law 567) and Corporations (Law 531).

**Corporations: Law 531 (4)**

Brief survey of agency and partnerships, the fundamentals of corporations and securities regulation, including disregarding the corporate entity, management and control of closely held corporations, merger, liability under the federal securities laws, takeovers, public registration, exemptions and derivative suits.

**Criminal Justice: Law 513 (4)**

An examination of substantive rules and rationales of the criminal law. The course begins with a survey of criminal procedure from arrest through sentencing. Study of the criminal sentencing process raises important jurisprudential questions about the purposes and efficacy of criminal sanctions as a response to officially proscribed behavior. The heart of the criminal justice course is the study of general principles of American criminal law, including culpability criteria, the mental element in crimes and definitional ingredients of crimes such as murder, rape, attempt and conspiracy. The focus is on the Hawaii Penal Code, supplemented with comparative materials drawn from the common law and from the law of several Asian nations. Consistent with overall objectives of the first year of law study, the imparting and sharpening of general legal analytical skills is emphasized throughout the criminal justice course.

**Criminal Procedure: Law 541 (2)**

Students act as defense and prosecution attorneys and judges arguing and deciding motions concerning criminal procedure problem areas such as free press-fair trial, speedy trial, illegal search and seizure, arrest and confession, double jeopardy and other current problem areas in the criminal justice system. Major US Supreme Court and Hawaii cases, statutes and court rules are discussed in the context of motions, argument and decision.

**Debtors' and Creditors' Rights: Law 562V (V)**

This course begins with a survey of nonbankruptcy claims collection procedures (e.g., attachment, execution, and garnishment) and nonbankruptcy alternatives for liquidation, with an emphasis on Hawaii law. The course then examines debtors' and creditors' rights under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, with emphasis on Chapter 7 (Liquidation). Topics to be covered include the requirements for commencing a case, claims against the estate, property of the estate, exemptions, the automatic stay and adequate protection, the rejection of executory contracts, and the trustee's avoiding powers. Commercial Transactions (Law 554) is recommended as a prerequisite.

**Directed Study and Research: Law 576V (V)**

Students perform research and write papers on selected legal topics or problems under the direction of a faculty member.

**Employment Discrimination: Law 507 (3)\***

The course examines the legal avenues for dealing with improper employment discrimination which is based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, handicaps, etc. Such artificial barriers barring employment opportunities are discussed in the context of finding the proper balance between the employers' legitimate business needs and the employees' rights under legal requirements of being free from unlawful discrimination. Coverage includes Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labor Relations Act, US Constitution, Equal Pay Act, Age Discrimination in Employment Act, federal executive orders and government contract limitations.

**English Legal History: Law 514 (3)\***

This course presents a survey of English legal history. The first third of the course will involve the birth of the English common law, development of the English legal system and legal institutions, origins of writs and the jury, the rise of the legal profession, and the split between courts of law and courts of equity. The rest of the course will focus on the development of legal doctrines in various areas of the law, including property, contract, quasi-contract, negligence, and criminal law and procedure. Integrated throughout the course will be discussion about other topics including the interrelation of law and society and the extent to which American legal doctrines and institutions emulate or react against the English predecessors. Students will read original source materials.

**Environmental Law: Law 582 (3)**

A survey of major federal and Hawaii environmental laws dealing with pollution control, endangered species, and habitat protection.

**Evidence: Law 543V (V)**

A comprehensive examination of problems of proof and the rules of evidence. Initial focus is on the trial of a lawsuit, the functions of judge, counsel and jury, the burden of proof and the professional responsibility of the trial lawyer. Special attention is given to the concept of relevance, the law of hearsay, problems of testimonial proof and the theory and operation of privileges. The course seeks to question the efficacy of evidence rules as a means of enabling triers of fact to reconstruct past events with accuracy, and at the same time to provide a good working knowledge of evidence law. Problem solving exercises include comparative examination and evaluation of the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Uniform Rules of Evidence and Hawaii evidence law. Problems of scientific evidence will be explored.

**Externship: Law 555V (V)**

Students perform research, drafting, investigation and other lawyering skills for judges and attorney supervisors in public agencies, the State Legislature and private law firms. Special externships are available in the Federated States of Micronesia.

**Family Law: Law 568 (3)**

A practical introduction to the law governing the formation, maintenance and dissolution of the family. Topics include marriage, annulment, divorce, alimony, property division, marriage agreements and child custody. The course focuses on Hawaii statutes and case law, within the context of common law and recent constitutional doctrine.

**Federal Courts: Law 571 (3)**

An examination of the jurisdiction and lawmaking powers of the federal courts, including standing issues, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the federal-question and diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction of the federal district courts, the immunities from suit in the federal courts possessed by governmental entities and officers, intervention by federal courts in state proceedings and choice of law in the federal courts. Particular emphasis is placed on relevant Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pre: Constitutional Law I and II (Law 533 and 534).

**Federal Income Taxation: Law 567 (4)**

An introduction to the federal income taxation of individuals. The tax consequences of a variety of common transactions are explored, but primary emphasis is given to the theory and policy considerations that underlie specific rules. Students are expected to develop proficiency in the use of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations.

**Immigration Law: Law 548 (2)\***

An introduction to the law governing immigration.

**Intellectual Property: Law 535 (3)**

A study of the law relating to property rights in the results of intellectual creativity, including trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and patents. While the course attempts to provide a unified background in theory and policy for all fields of intellectual property, it emphasizes areas of importance to the general practitioner. Accordingly, the structures and policies of the patent system are studied primarily for the light they shed upon the nature of intellectual property protection as a whole and upon the interaction between federal and state law.

## COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

### **International Business Transactions: Law 579V (V)\***

An examination of the rules governing commercial activities that involve more than one nation. Topics include trade regulations, taxation problems, antitrust problems and jurisdiction. The focus of this course is on the practical aspects of doing business in an international context.

### **International Law: Law 585 (3)**

An examination of the evolving process of formulating rules to govern the transnational problems requiring global solutions. After looking at the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, students focus on: (a) the Law of the Sea negotiations, (b) the laws of war, (c) human rights and (d) economic problems. Students examine both the substantive content of the current rules and the procedures by which they are being developed. Finally, the course examines the enforcement mechanisms and ways in which international law can be used in the courts of the United States.

### **Jurisprudence: Law 573 (3)\***

This course examines four contemporary themes in American Jurisprudence: law and economics (law as efficiency), critical legal studies (law as politics), literary theory and deconstructive method (law as a text) and humanistic legal education. Both law and economics and critical legal theory imply that the classical notion of law as a public morality is dead. Excerpts from the realist and anti-realist arguments in the philosophy of science and Ronald Dworkin's recent *Law's Empire* also will be used to debate the "death of law."

### **Juvenile Law: Law 577 (3)\***

A study of the legal status of the child. The course focuses on Hawaii law governing the child as citizen, as criminal and as victim, within the context of common law and constitutional doctrine.

### **Labor Law I: Law 559 (3)**

The course focuses on the regulation of union-management relations under state and federal law. Topics include: historical development of labor law; problems relating to union organization, recognition and the duty to bargain collectively; the legality of strikes, picketing and boycotts; employer interference with concerted activities; and the relations between unions and their members.

### **Labor Law II: Law 589 (3)\***

This course deals with labor arbitration, the negotiation process and contract administration, including the subject matter of management rights, union security, discipline and discharge, seniority and wages and hours. As time permits, coverage includes the individual and the union on such subjects as the right to fair representation, discipline of union members, union democracy and union disclosure requirements. Pre: Labor Law I (Law 559) or consent of instructor.

### **Land Use Management and Control: Law 580 (3)**

This is a survey course intended to cover as many aspects of public land use management and control of private land as possible in one semester. Breadth of coverage, rather than in-depth examination, is the goal. Zoning, subdivision and housing codes, state and regional land control statutes, together with those aspects of eminent domain, environmental and public land management law affecting the use of private land form the basic core of the course. Special topics such as exclusionary zoning and growth management are also discussed in the context of a general survey.

### **Law Review: Law 545V (V)**

Students selected for the Law Review Editorial Board have responsibility for editorial research, writing and production of the Law Review published by the School of Law.

### **Lawyering Skills: Law 546 (1)\***

This course is designed to examine the process and to teach the skills of representing clients. Students will simulate the skills of interviewing, counseling, fact investigation, negotiation, witness examination and presentation of evidence. There is particular emphasis on the psychology of legal communication. Not open to students who take Litigation Workshop (Law 590).

### **Legal Accounting: Law 560 (2)\***

The course examines basic accounting concepts and methods and their reflection in financial statements. Emphasis is given to topics of special interest to the lawyer. The course presumes little or no background in accounting.

## COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

### **Legal Aspects of Water Resources Control: Law 588 (2)\***

The course covers the legal aspects of water and water rights with primary focus on Hawaii. Topics include: Native Hawaiian Water Rights, Pre-*McBryde* case law, *McBryde* and Post-*McBryde* developments, water pollution, ground water designation, institutional relationships and various types of allocation systems.

### **Legal Method Seminar: Law 504 (3)**

A carefully sequenced and closely supervised introduction to the experience of lawyering, this seminar is intended to develop lawyering skills, to foster a contextual and multi-disciplinary approach to client problem solving, to promote ethical sensitivity, to provide psychological support and to add an experiential component to course work. Each seminar group (consisting of one instructor and approximately 12-15 students) functions like a small law firm, with the instructor as "senior partner." Seminar groups meet twice each week. The introductory problem of the course requires each seminar group to represent, advise and interview a "client" in a live local legal problem, conduct factual research, select objectives to be pursued, analyze some portion of the relevant legal doctrine, explore policy considerations and develop recommendations or serve as advocate for its client (e.g., in a mock legislative committee hearing). This "introductory block" provides students with some sense of what the lawyering process entails and, even more, with many unanswered questions. It also provides an opportunity for students to acquire the propensity and the ability to work closely with each other and with their seminar instructors. Instructors also meet their students individually on a regular basis and are available for additional "ad hoc" conferences. Students may expect that each credit hour of seminar will require more out-of-class work than each credit hour in more conventional courses. Seminar placement is by lottery.

### **Legal Bibliography: Law 506 (1)**

The objective of the course is to introduce students to legal bibliography, i.e., the primary and secondary sources used in legal research. Lectures and library exercises are designed to complement each other so that students will learn the various starting points for doing legal research.

### **Moot Court Board: Law 537V (V)**

An honors program for students who assist professors in preparing materials for, as well as organizing and judging the first-year Moot Court Competition, Appellate Advocacy I.

### **Moot Court Team: Law 536V (V)**

An honors program for students who prepare for and compete in the National Moot Court Competition in appellate advocacy.

### **Native Hawaiian Rights: Law 581 (3)\***

The purpose of this course is to examine the status and evolution of the rights of native Hawaiians to the lands and its usufructs. Areas of study include the relationship of the rights to possession and use of the land vested in the Monarchy, the chiefs and native tenants prior to the imposition of a western legal system defining land tenure; the effect of the Great Mahele of 1848; the erosion of native land rights through adverse possession, land court registration and quiet title litigation; the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act; and the recently revived question of land reparation. Finally, the course analyzes the potential for utilizing native rights based on statute, custom and use to fashion new and expanded rights to land and its usufructs.

### **Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution: Law 508V (V)**

Lawyers resolve far more cases through negotiation than at trial. Only about 10 percent of all cases go to trial. This course covers the theory and practice of both negotiations and the rapidly developing field of alternative dispute resolution methods with an emphasis on mediation. In addition to regular classroom work, students learn and use conflict resolution skills.

### **Negotiable Instruments: Law 557 (2)**

This course offers a study of the Uniform Commercial Code provisions that deal with commercial paper (Articles 3 & 4). Topics include negotiability, the holder-in-due-course doctrine, the demise of the holder-in-due-course doctrine in consumer transactions, allocation of risk for forgery, and the legal relation between a bank and its customer.



## COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

### **Pre-Admission Seminar: Law 501, 502 (4), (4)**

Special seminar for Pre-Admission Program students designed to develop analytical, research and communications skills in the context of the substantive law courses in which they are concurrently enrolled. Credits in this seminar do not count toward the requirements for the JD degree.

### **Pretrial Litigation: Law 564 (2)**

This course is designed to teach the theory and practice of civil pretrial litigation skills. The course focuses on pleading, discovery and pretrial motions.

### **Professional Responsibility: Law 511 (2)**

A study of the lawyer's obligations and responsibilities to clients, the profession and society under the Code of Professional Responsibility and proposed revisions. Personal choices in adopting the role of lawyer and the impact of those choices on society and the structure of the legal profession are also explored.

### **Public Employee Labor Law: Law 558 (3)\***

The course deals with labor relations in the public sector, including a comparison with similar issues and problems in the private sector under national labor relations legislation. Bargaining unity, the concept of exclusivity and its conflict with First Amendment rights, authority of public negotiators to bind the government, scope of bargaining, resolution of economic issues in light of budget and political processes, resolution of bargaining impasses and negotiation techniques are covered. State legislation and in particular Hawaii law are studied.

### **Real Estate Development and Financing: Law 583 (3)**

The course includes an examination and analysis of various federal and state laws the attorney will have to understand and apply in the practice of real estate development and financing law. Emphasis is placed on the condominium, securities, subdivision, consumer protection and mortgage areas. The course stresses both practice and theory and students are expected both to study and draft leases, condominium documents, sales contracts and mortgages. The increasingly important role of the attorney in the ever-expanding complexities of the development process is examined and the expanded liabilities and ethical obligations imposed on the attorney by his role are discussed and analyzed in depth. Pre: Real Property II (Law 519) or consent of instructor.

### **Real Property Law I: Law 518 (4)**

This course is the foundation of all further study relating to land, its ownership, development and regulation. As such, emphasis is on the theory underlying concepts of property and tenure. While elements of personal property are summarized, emphasis is on real property. Subjects covered include estates in land, future interests, concurrent ownership, eminent domain, covenants, easements, licenses, public land use controls, air rights, water rights and adverse possession.

### **Real Property Law II: Law 519 (3)**

This course examines the contract of sale, equitable conversion and the deed. Aspects of real estate transactions which are unique to Hawaii are also studied. To the extent that time permits, more advanced subjects, such as public land use control measures and private real estate development, are introduced. Pre: Real Property Law I (Law 518).

### **Remedies: Law 539 (3)**

This course offers both theoretical and practical approaches to the study of remedies. Topics include compensatory damages, injunctions, the relationship between legal and equitable remedies, specific performance, declaratory judgments, restitution and unjust enrichment, punitive remedies and ancillary remedies to enforce judgments. The course also addresses the extent to which the economic theory of law and notions of corrective justice justify the application of many of these remedies. Reference is made to Hawaii law.

### **Sea Use Law: United States-Hawaii: 592 (2)**

This course examines the history of US and Hawaii sea use law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea; special Hawaiian problems are included.

### **Sea Use Law: International: Law 593 (2)**

This course examines the history of international sea use law and all modern problems and issues concerning the use of the sea among nations.

## COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

### **Second-Year Seminar: Law 530 (4)**

All students are required to take a Law 530 seminar for which they must write a substantial paper of publishable quality. This Seminar is taken during the Spring semester of a student's second year. Seminar offerings will be announced early in the Fall for the Spring semester. Seminar placement is by lottery. Topics for Spring 1989 tentatively include Torts, Environmental Law, Property, Jurisprudence, Antitrust, Intellectual Property, Legal History and Constitutional Law.

### **Sex-Based Discrimination and the Law: Law 584 (2)\***

This course focuses on the civil rights of Americans, particularly those related to sex-based discrimination, but including other civil rights issues drawn from recent Supreme Court cases, such as draft law, rights of the handicapped, media law and police misconduct. The course introduces alternative remedies and procedures for securing these rights. Statutory law, including 42 USC 1983, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Equal Pay Act are emphasized as well as Bivens-type actions, common law causes of action in tort, enforcement by the Justice Department and other government agencies and criminal prosecution of civil rights violators. The course compares these litigation alternatives, noting their strengths and limitations, and studies the experiences of the lawyers who have used them. This comparison incorporates current developments in jurisdiction and procedure and the separate roles of the state and federal courts.

### **State and Local Government Law: Law 574 (3)\***

The purpose of the course is to survey and analyze the organization, powers and duties of state and local governments, their interaction and how they fit within the increasingly pervasive federal system. Cases, statutes, ordinances and explanatory articles form the basis of the course. While we emphasize those aspects of state, local and federal relations which have particular relevance to Hawaii, the course also touches upon certain aspects of those relations which are common elsewhere in the federal system. Control of activities of one level of government by others, both directly, and indirectly by means of inducements, is a common theme. Specific subject areas include home rule and charter revision, limits on state power over counties, the rapidly expanding liabilities of county government under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act, the authority of appointive state governing boards such as a university board of regents, executive privilege and the limits to federal authority over state and local functions.

### **Topics in International Legal Studies: Law 575V (V)**

Selected topics presented by faculty members or visiting scholars, focusing upon subjects in the Pacific and Asian area.

### **Torts Process I: Law 522 (2)**

An introduction to the law and policy of civil recovery for injury, with strong emphasis on the process by which tort law and policy are prescribed and applied. The course focuses mainly upon negligence, strict liability and other accident compensation and deterrence systems.

### **Torts Process II: Law 523 (3)**

A continuation of Torts Process I (Law 522) which examines the law and policy of torts not fully covered in the earlier course. Topics include the intentional torts, nuisance, defamation, privacy and misrepresentation. Pre: Torts Process I (Law 522).

### **Trial Practice: Law 563 (2)**

With the assistance of members of the Hawaii trial bar, students examine sequential stages of pre-trial and trial practice in a problem setting. Topics include investigation, pleadings, motions, discovery, *voir dire* examination, opening statements, direct and cross examination, closing argument, selected evidentiary problems, post-trial motions and appellate practice. Students engage in simulated exercises and their work is criticized. The course is graded on a credit/no credit basis. Pre: Evidence (Law 543).

### **Wills and Trusts: Law 552 (4)**

The course deals primarily with the disposition of family wealth including: the making of wills; the creation, enforcement, administration and termination of trusts; and intestate succession, including probate. Attention is focused on Hawaii practice and procedure, and particularly on practice under the Uniform Probate Code.

## COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

### WORKSHOPS

#### **Workshop, Estate Planning: Law 590G (4)**

In this workshop students are expected to devise estate plans for hypothetical clients utilizing wills, trusts, inheritance, class gifts, charitable gifts, powers of appointment and various forms of investment. Students study the impact of federal income taxes, federal estate and gift taxes, as well as Hawaii taxes and the law of property on such estate plans. Pre: Wills and Trusts (Law 552), Federal Income Taxation (Law 567), and Estate and Gift Taxation (Law 551), or consent of instructor.

#### **Workshop, Litigation (Juvenile Defense Clinic): Law 590C, 599C (V), (V)**

In this course, students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7, represent minors in delinquency, status offense, abuse and neglect cases. In the field, students act as attorneys, guardians and advisers under the guidance of supervising faculty. In the classroom, students simulate legal experience, analyze cases and critically examine statutes. Pre: Evidence (Law 543), Professional Responsibility (Law 511) and Criminal Procedure (Law 541).

#### **Workshop, Litigation (Prosecution): Law 590B, 599B (2), (V)**

Students, practicing pursuant to Hawaii Supreme Court Rule 7 with supervising faculty, represent clients in a variety of selected types of litigation and counseling. In the field, students act as attorneys and counselors; in the classroom, they critically examine the lawyering process through the use of seminar classes, case analyses and simulation exercises. Pre: Evidence (Law 543). (Evidence may be taken as a corequisite with the consent of instructor.)



John D. Waihee III (left), governor of the State of Hawaii, congratulates a 1988 graduate at spring commencement exercises. Waihee was a member of the law school's first graduating class in 1976.

## OTHER SCHOOL OF LAW PROGRAMS

### PACIFIC-ASIAN LEGAL STUDIES

In 1984 the School of Law faculty approved plans to develop a program of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies (PALS), which will provide legal education and research relevant to the tremendous surge in economic, political, and social development that is occurring in the Pacific and Asian region. The basic areas of focus of PALS include legal aspects of trans-Pacific trade, legal development of Pacific Islands, alternative modes of dispute resolution in Pacific and Asian nations and sea-use-management and commercial use of ocean resources in the Pacific and Asia.

Goals for PALS include the development of: (1) relevant courses in the regular law curriculum; (2) curricula leading to certificates or advanced degrees for domestic and foreign lawyers and others who may profit by such legal training; (3) conferences, institutes and lectures on PALS topics; and (4) programs of research, publication and service by law students and faculty in the areas covered by PALS.

In 1988-89, courses are being offered in Chinese Law, Korean Law, Pacific Island Legal Systems, Sea Use Law, and perhaps Japanese Law. Other courses are under development by faculty who have experience and expertise in the area. In recent years, many of our law students have completed externships at the Supreme Courts in the Republic of Palau and the Federated States of Micronesia. Because of Hawaii's proximity to the Asian and Pacific nations, the School of Law enjoys a steady stream of international visitors, including jurists, law professors, and attorneys.

In 1985 the School of Law admitted its first full-time students from the People's Republic of China and Japan. These students now join others of Pacific Island heritage. Still others in the current classes have worked abroad and have proficiency in several languages of the Pacific Basin.

PALS is being developed in close cooperation with the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii's School of Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies. Law student activity is coordinated by the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Organization (PALSSO). The School of Law also has an active faculty exchange program with the Faculty of Law at Hiroshima University in Japan and conducts a judicial training program for judges from the Federated States of Micronesia.

### THE LAW OF THE SEA INSTITUTE

The Law of the Sea Institute was founded at the University of Rhode Island in 1965 and moved to the University of Hawaii in 1977. In 1981, it became formally affiliated with the School of Law and occupies offices here. The Institute serves as an international and neutral forum for the exchange of knowledge and ideas concerning the regulation of the uses of the sea and their resources. It is governed by an executive board of national experts in ocean law. Through its conferences and publications, the institute disseminates information on the issues, developments and

arrangements that affect the law of ocean exploration and exploitation. The institute's past annual conferences were held in Oslo, San Francisco, and Miami. The 1987 conference convened in Honolulu.

The Law of the Sea Institute is administered by Dr. John Craven, director, who is both a lawyer and an ocean engineer. Dr. Craven holds an appointment as professor in the School of Law. The associate director is Dr. Scott Allen.

#### USIA UNIVERSITY AFFILIATION PROGRAM

In 1985 the School of Law was awarded a University Affiliation Program grant to support exchanges of faculty between the William S. Richardson School of Law and the Faculty of Law of Hiroshima University in Japan. Concurrent with this grant, the two sponsoring universities have entered into an agreement providing for exchanges of faculty for a period of three years. Faculty members participating in the exchange will spend at least three months lecturing or conducting research at the sister law school.

This program for the exchange of faculty is assisted financially by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency under the authority of the Fulbright-Hays Act of 1961.

#### CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

The Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education (HICLE) is a nonprofit educational institution formed in 1977 by the Hawaii State Bar Association. The institute's board of directors reflects a cross-section of private and government attorneys, judges, and faculty members of the University of Hawaii School of Law. The primary purpose of the institute is to provide continuing legal education programs of high quality at low cost for members of the Bar. Seminars and lectures presented by experts in their fields are designed to provide lawyers with opportunities to further their skills and knowledge in particular legal areas, to develop new legal skills and knowledge and to keep abreast of changes which rapidly occur in many areas of the law.

HICLE is under the direction of Coralie Chun Matayoshi. Further information about the institute and its programs may be obtained from the HICLE office at The William S. Richardson School of Law, 2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822-2369; telephone (808) 948-6551.

#### THE LEGAL ASSISTANT PROGRAM

Since the spring semester of 1975, legal assistant training has been available at Kapiolani Community College, a part of the University of Hawaii system. The School of Law has provided technical assistance and support for this program from its inception. The courses for the Legal Assistant Program are held at the School of Law facilities during the evening. The American Bar Association has reviewed the Program and has granted it accreditation, indicating that the program is in compliance with program guidelines established by the American Bar Association.

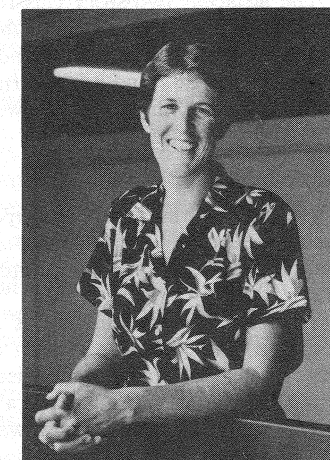
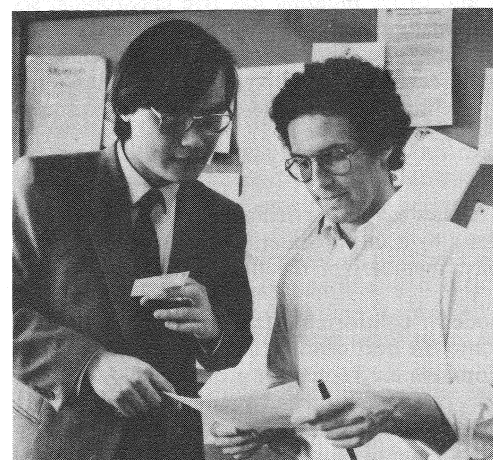
Utilization of legal assistants is a new concept, having as its objective the more efficient delivery of legal services, with resultant time and cost savings both to the attorney and client. Students in the program are trained to deal with a great variety of legal problems and transactions that are recurrent in nature. The legal assistant functions in a paraprofessional role analogous to the physician's assistant (paramedic) in the medical field. The program has four major components—required core courses, elective specialty courses, supervised fieldwork and selected general education courses offered by other college departments.

In Fall 1984, the Legal Assistant Program was designated as one of the ten most

Outstanding Vocational Education Programs in the nation for 1984. This award was received from the Secretary of the US Department of Education. Additionally, the program's advisory committee was named the Outstanding Vocational Education Advisory Committee in Hawaii for 1984. These awards are a formal recognition of the quality the program has attempted to develop.

The director of the Legal Assistant Program is Robert J. LeClair. In Spring 1986, the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii by unanimous resolution awarded a special commendation to LeClair for this work in developing the Legal Assistant Program.

Further information about the program may be obtained from the Legal Assistant Program, Kapiolani Community College, 620 Pensacola Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814; telephone (808) 948-6637.



Law school professors (clockwise from top left) Charles D. Booth (right), M. Casey Jarman, Katherine H. Federle and Judy M. Weightman, director of the Pre-Admission Program.



# FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

## THE SCHOOL OF LAW

In 1983 the School of Law moved into spacious new quarters. The library building, a one-story structure utilizing berm construction to reduce energy costs and to maintain a quiet internal environment, won its architect, Robert Matsushita and Associates, a 1983 Merit Award from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Society.

The adjacent two-story classroom and office building has five classrooms; six seminar rooms; offices for faculty, student organizations, administrative staff and institutes affiliated with the School of Law; and lounges for faculty, students and staff—all surrounding a beautifully landscaped inner courtyard. The Moot Courtroom, well appointed with koa wood paneling, features state-of-the-art video equipment.

### School of Law Library

The Law Library strongly supports the law school curriculum and law student and faculty research. It also provides access to legal information and basic reference assistance to the university community, members of the Bar, and citizens of the State.

The Law Library building is a modern, comfortable facility, large enough to accommodate collection growth well into the next century. It houses a study carrel for each regular law student, discussion/seminar rooms for group study, a student lounge with student mail boxes, a faculty research room and a public reference area.

The library has developed a well-rounded collection of Anglo-American primary and secondary legal resources, including a complete complement of case reporters, statutes, regulations, law reviews, treatises, monographs, and specialized looseleaf publications. The collection is approximately 200,000 volumes and microform equivalents and is supplemented by an automated legal research system that provides the latest in legal research technology to law students and faculty.

### Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction and Research Center (CALIRC)

In Fall 1988, the School of Law will begin operations of its computer-aided legal instruction project. The center will be located in the School of Law Library. Initially, the center will provide facilities for computer-based exercises and drill in substantive law and in the use of computers in law practice. With the inception of the center, the school has membership in the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction in Minneapolis and has access to software designed specifically for legal education. During the academic year, faculty will review the latest offerings of this program and consider possible applications for their respective courses.

### Law Placement Services

The School of Law's student placement service exists to inform law students and graduates of the career opportunities open to persons with a legal education and to assist private and public interest law firms, government agencies, industrial concerns and other prospective employers in their efforts to identify and interview students and graduates. Recent placements have included clerkships with the Federal Circuit and District Courts, the US Department of Justice, the Federal Public Defender, the

Hawaii State Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals, as well as various State Circuit Courts.

Graduates also have found employment as associates with every major law firm in Honolulu and with several prestigious firms in San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Washington, DC, and New York.

In its operations, the service insists upon strict adherence to the principle of equal employment opportunity without regard to sex, race, religion or national origin. The School of Law graduated its twelfth class in May 1987 and as of October 1987 virtually all of the school's graduates had found employment in legal positions. Total compensation packages for graduates taking legal positions ranged from approximately \$25,000 to \$60,000 per annum.

### Part-Time Employment

The School of Law's student placement service also maintains listings of part-time employment opportunities available to second- and third-year law students during the academic year. Most of these opportunities are for law clerks with Honolulu firms of all sizes.

The School of Law's curriculum and schedule have been planned to engage law students in the study of law on a *full-time* basis. A full-time student is one who devotes substantially all of his or her working hours to the study of law. *Pre-Admission and first-year students are not permitted to take part-time employment.* Outside employment or other activities may seriously lower the educational value of the School of Law academic program.

Second- and third-year students who have strong academic records may engage in part-time employment compatible with their legal studies. *In no event may this exceed 20 hours weekly.* This limit is specified by the American Bar Association and will be strictly enforced through suspension, reprimand or other strict form of sanction.

Students are reminded that the academic standards of the School of Law are not altered to take account of demands imposed by outside employment.

### LIAISON WITH THE HAWAII BAR

The School of Law is committed to a close and creative relationship with the members of the Hawaii Bar.

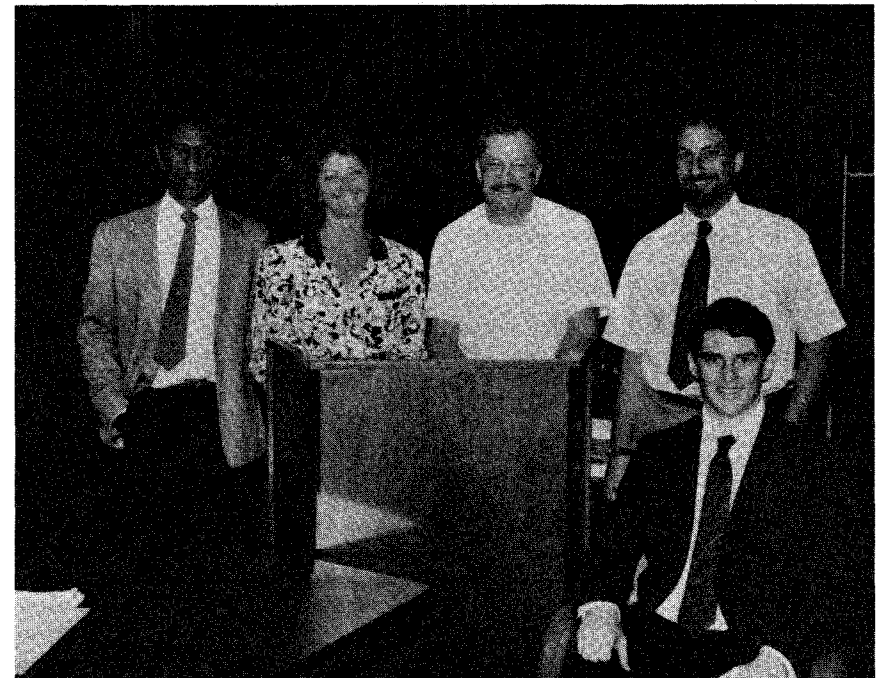
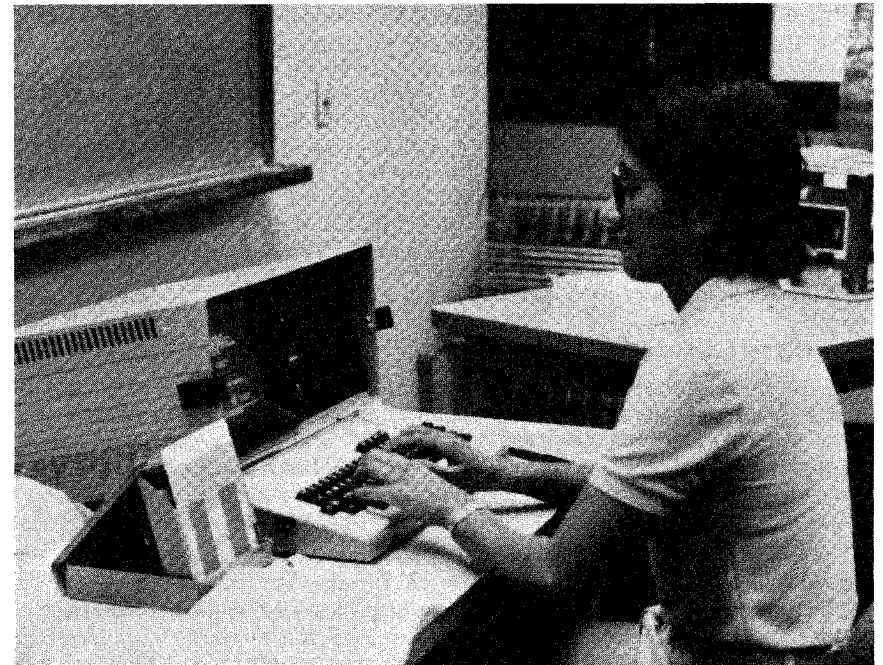
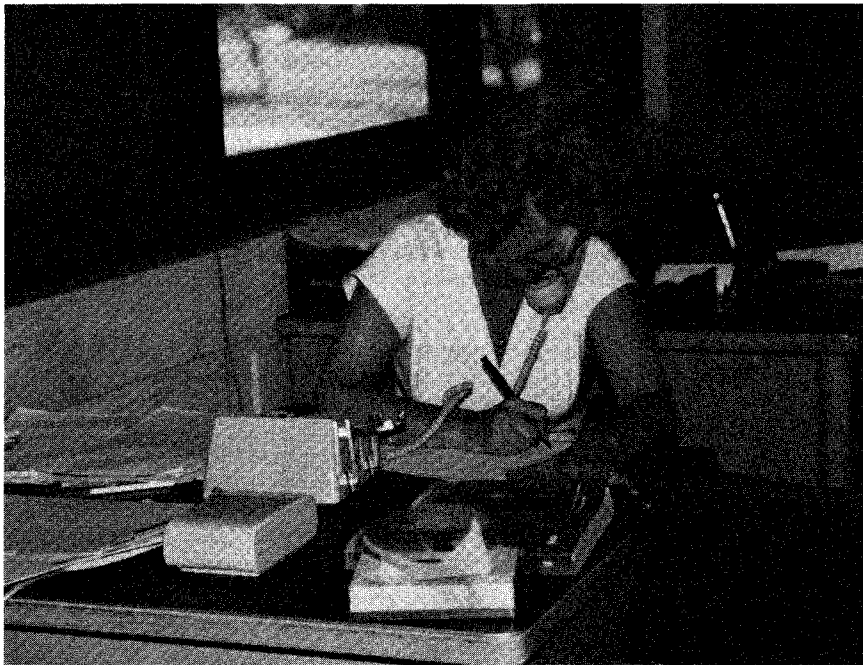
In cooperation with the Hawaii State Bar Association, the School of Law helped to found in 1977 the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education (HICLE). This institute provides programs for Hawaii practitioners that define old and develop new skills in our professional work. The dean and two members of the faculty serve on the Board of Directors of HICLE.

The Dean of the School of Law is a regular, non-voting participant at the monthly meetings of the Executive Board of the Hawaii Bar Association. Members of the faculty also serve on various Bar committees and participate in HICLE programs. Law students are encouraged to enroll as student members of the Hawaii State Bar Association and Hawaii Women Lawyers.

### GENERAL UNIVERSITY SERVICES

#### Center for Student Development

A staff of psychologists, psychiatrists, psychometrists, and interns provides educational, vocational, and personal counseling to students. Various aptitude, interest and other psychological tests are used as aids in counseling. The center also administers national aptitude and achievement examinations and maintains an educational and vocational library. Services are free for enrolled students.



### Child Care Center

The University of Hawaii-Manoa Children's Center opened in 1987 to fulfill a need for quality on-campus childcare for faculty, students, and staff. Children from two to five years old are accommodated at a facility adjacent to the College of Education. Information and application materials can be obtained by writing to The Early School, 1212 University Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822 or by calling 808-955-5881.

### Learning Assistance Center

The learning assistance staff offers students individual assistance and group sessions in developing more effective study habits and learning skills.

### International Student Office (ISO)

ISO gives general assistance to students and scholars from other countries. It assists with immigration requirements, financial problems, living arrangements and other University and community matters. The office also advises American students who seek opportunities for overseas study, service and travel.

### Housing

The university has very limited housing facilities for professional students. Information may be obtained by writing the Director of Student Housing. The Off-Campus Housing Office is available to help locate accommodations near the campus.

### Student Health Service

The Student Health Service seeks to maintain and safeguard the student's health, both mental and physical, by periodic checkups and limited treatment services.

Before admission to the university, every student must arrange for a physical examination at his or her expense. The university provides a form for reporting the examination to the Student Health Service. Tuberculin tests or chest x-ray examinations are required of all students annually or more often in certain cases.

Medical care beyond the scope of the medical services provided by the university Student Health Service must be paid for by the student. Supplemental insurance coverage to provide for serious illness is essential. The ASUH Students' Accident and Sickness Medical Plan is recommended.

### Food Services

Complete food service facilities, including a cafeteria, snack bar and specially catered party and banquet facilities are available in the Campus Center. The Gateway House cafeteria adjacent to the School of Law complex serves an a la carte lunch open to anyone on campus. The snack bar near Hamilton Library offers plate lunches, sandwiches and snacks. Food vending machines throughout the campus provide 24-hour service.

### Services to Handicapped Students

The University of Hawaii prohibits discriminations on the basis of handicap and assures qualified handicapped students access to all programs of the university. The *Kokua* Office offers assistance to students with physical impairments in such areas as registration, classroom accommodations, transcribing services and intra-campus transportation.

## SCHOOL OF LAW STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

### The University of Hawaii Law Review

*The University of Hawaii Law Review*, established in 1979, is a scholarly journal managed and edited by second- and third-year students. The *Law Review* serves the dual purposes of training law students in writing and research, and serving the profession and public through the discussion of important developments in the law. Second-year members are selected by the student editorial board on the basis of outstanding academic ability exhibited either through first-year grades or through a writing competition conducted by the *Law Review*. Third-year members are selected by similar criteria, based on academic and writing ability as demonstrated by Second-Year Seminar papers.

### Moot Court Program

The Moot Court Program is designed to introduce students to the challenging practical aspects of appellate litigation. Participation in the program helps students to develop and refine their skills of research, analysis, writing and advocacy.

All first-year students participate in Appellate Advocacy I, in which they write briefs from prepared case records. The students then present their cases in oral arguments before panels of Hawaii lawyers.

### National Moot Court Team

The National Moot Court Team represents the School of Law in the annual National Moot Court Competition sponsored by the Young Lawyers Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Members of the team are two third-year students and one second-year student who have been judged through intra-school competitions to possess outstanding appellate advocacy skills. Coached by a faculty advisor, team members research and write an appellate brief for the Competition. In addition, the team argues practice rounds before panels of faculty members, legal practitioners who specialize in pertinent areas of the law and members of the bench. During the Fall semester, the Moot Court Team competes with approximately 12 other law school teams in the Region XIV competition. Past regional competitions have been held in California with the top two winning schools of the region advancing to the final round in New York City.

### Philip Jessup International Law Moot Court Team

Since 1984-85, a team of five second- and third-year law students has been assembled to compete in this international competition involving international law controversies. In 1985-86, our team won the award for the Best Memorials in the Regional Competition held in California. Students receive one credit for participation in this effort which gives them an opportunity to improve their brief-writing and advocacy skills as well as their understanding of international law. In 1988, the Regional Competition was held at the William S. Richardson School of Law.

### 'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i

The 'Ahahui 'O Hawai'i is an organization of some 30 Hawaiian students of the School of Law, in addition to approximately 100 Hawaiian graduates. The "Hui" helps members complete their legal education through academic assistance, scholarship awards and moral support. In particular, members orient new students to the law school experience, hold fundraising and cultural events, sponsor legal forums, offer tours of various law offices and share study aids. Graduate members help student members with employment advice and placement.



**American Bar Association—Law Student Division (ABA-LSD)**

The ABA-LSD is the largest national law student organization. The LSD provides its members with an opportunity to point the law in new and innovative directions through the sharing of ideas and exposure to all aspects of legal concern. From women in the law to minority recruitment, from community legal services to law-related education, student members are kept abreast of legal trends which may determine their participation as attorneys in an ever-changing society. ABA-LSD members are entitled to receive subscriptions to the *ABA Journal*, the *Student Lawyer* magazine and other ABA publications.

**Christian Legal Society**

A local chapter of this nationwide professional association founded in 1961 provides Christian law students, lawyers, and judges with a means of mutual sharing and of witnessing to the legal community. Present activities include fellowship and discussion group meetings. Other activities may include Christian Service projects as determined by the members.

**Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity**

The Delta Theta Phi International Legal Fraternity is the fastest growing legal fraternity in the nation. The Prince Kuhio Senate was established in Hawaii in 1982 for the purpose of forming a sharing community to enhance both academic and professional life.

Membership is open on a nondiscriminatory basis to all students admitted to the School of Law. Fraternity activities include the presentation of test-taking and study seminars, initiation ceremonies and social activities. The Prince Kuhio Senate is a registered student organization with access to University of Hawaii student services and programs.

**Environmental Law Society**

The Environmental Law Society was formed in Fall 1987 by a group of students interested in contributing to the growth of environmental law in Hawaii. Members have the opportunity to provide legal research assistance to attorneys representing individuals and organizations concerned with protection of the environment, take direct action for the protection and enhancement of the environment (e.g. testifying to the Legislature regarding environmental bills), and participate in forums for the exchange of information and the promotion of a better understanding of environmental law and policy issues. Membership is open to all interested students, faculty and alumni of the School of Law.

**National Lawyers' Guild**

The local chapter of the nationwide organization was formed in the summer of 1982 to bring together concerned lawyers, law students and other legal workers in Hawaii and the Pacific Basin to effect social change. The guild is dedicated to seeking economic justice, social equity and freedom to dissent. The common thread uniting guild members is the belief in a legal tradition based on service to the cause of human justice and the public interest and support for the rights of the poor, workers, minorities, women, gays and lesbians, and progressive activists.

**Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO)**

The Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Student Organization (PALSSO) is committed to developing an understanding of Pacific-Asian legal systems. The organization sponsors a series of lectures by speakers from the local bar and academic community as well as from Pacific Rim countries and the mainland. Other extracurricular activities

include a newsletter, a resource directory and support activities for the emerging Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program at the School of Law. Plans are underway to implement other educational activities including seminars, workshops and exchange programs. Membership is open to all interested persons.

**Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity, Richardson Inn**

Phi Delta Phi is the largest and oldest national legal fraternity. A local inn of the fraternity, formed in the spring of 1979, is named in honor of former Chief Justice William S. Richardson of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The fraternity is dedicated to the professional and social interests of its members and to service to the School of Law. Membership is open to all men and women law students who have completed their first semester of law school. In 1987, the inn was chosen as International Inn of the Year.

**Student Bar Association (SBA)**

Throughout the school year, the SBA actively develops and promotes school related activities of interest to students, faculty and the community at large. The SBA participates in the orientation program for incoming first-year law students and coordinates various social and sporting events which help to facilitate this goal. Other important programs include the presentation of legal forums and debates on various current legal issues.

**University of Hawaii Filipino Law Students Association (UHFLSA)**

The UHFLSA was formally organized in the spring of 1981 to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawaii. The Association is dedicated to fulfilling the growing need of the Filipino community in Hawaii for better legal services and more effective representation in the mainstream of Hawaii. To achieve these goals, the association's major efforts are aimed at providing academic, career and moral support to enrolled Filipino law students, and at recruiting and guiding quality Filipino candidates for enrollment in the School of Law. Membership is open to all interested students currently enrolled in the School of Law and alumni.

**Hawaii Women Lawyers—Student Division (HWL-SD)**

HWL-SD was formed in 1986 to provide women and men students with the opportunity to network with practicing women professionals who are members of Hawaii Women Lawyers. HWL was formed in 1977 to improve the status of women in the legal profession and to promote the advancement of all women by maintaining communication with other women's organizations and by providing educational, instructional and training activities for the advancement and enrichment of women. The student division participates in HWL activities as well as sponsoring its own activities relevant to the School of Law and the community at large. HWL-SD is devoted to ensuring the integration of women and men within the legal community through ongoing interaction and education on interests of concern to both. Membership in HWL-SD entitles students to publications and mailings of HWL as well as all other privileges afforded to HWL members.

**AWARDS, PRIZES AND ENDOWMENTS****The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys Award for the Outstanding Professor of Law**

The Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA), an organization composed of many of Hawaii's leading trial attorneys, has generously created an annual

cash award to be made each year to the regular, full-time member of the School of Law faculty who, by virtue of his or her teaching, research and service, is selected as the School's outstanding professor.

#### **The Michael P. and Janet K. Porter Dean's Scholastic Award**

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Michael P. Porter of Honolulu, there have been established two annual cash prizes to be awarded to the students with the highest cumulative grade point averages at the end of their first- and second-year classes, respectively.

#### **James Koshiba Law Review Scholarship**

Through the generosity of attorney James Koshiba, a scholarship to cover resident tuition and general fees is awarded annually to an editor of *The University of Hawaii Law Review*. The award is based upon scholastic achievement and commitment of time and effort.

#### **Lawrence H. Kono Memorial Award**

This award was established by the family and friends of Lawrence H. Kono, a delegate to the 1978 Constitutional Convention and a member of the Class of 1981 who died unexpectedly just prior to entering the School of Law. It is given annually to the student who demonstrates the highest academic excellence in Federal Income Taxation.

#### **Susan McKay Memorial Fund and Moot Court Award**

Through the generosity of the friends, relatives and admirers of Susan McKay, a special fund has been established in her name. Susan McKay entered the School of Law in fall 1980 and won the friendship and admiration of both students and faculty. Just prior to her death in March 1982, she participated with distinction in the National Moot Court Competition as a member of the School of Law's team. Proceeds from the fund will be used to benefit the school's program and students. In addition, each year the student who earns the overall award for best performance in the first-year intramural Moot Court program is designated the recipient of the Susan McKay Memorial Moot Court Award. The name of the awardee is placed on a plaque which is prominently displayed in the School of Law.

#### **The Friends of the William S. Richardson School of Law**

This organization was created in 1982 to assist the School of Law in its development efforts. Members of the Board of Directors of the Friends are: Nancy J. Budd, Daniel H. Case (Chair), Dorothy K. Ching, Valta A. Cook, Paul F. Cronin, John S. Edmunds, Gary Galiher, Jeremy T. Harrison (Dean), Andy M. Ichiki, Richard T. Ishida, B. Martin Luna, William C. McCorriston, Marjorie Higa Manuia, Marie N. Milks, John Francis Perkin, Barbara Richardson Phillips, Michael P. Porter, Warren Price III, William S. Richardson, Randall W. Roth, Ronald R. Sakamoto, David C. Schutter, William A. Stricklin, Raymond J. Tam, R. Brian Tsujimura, Jan Weinberg, Cynthia Winegar, James S. Williston, and Alfred M. K. Wong.

#### **American Bar Association, Section on Urban, State and Local Government**

Special book awards are made to students in relevant courses on the basis of excellence in academic performance.

#### **American Jurisprudence Awards**

Certificates and book purchase vouchers are awarded each semester by the joint publishers, The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, New

York, and Bancroft-Whitney Company of San Francisco, California. The awards are presented to those students achieving the highest grades in selected subjects.

#### **Hornbook Award**

The West Publishing Company awards a selected title from its Hornbook Series each year to the student in each class who achieves the highest scholastic average for the academic year.

#### **International Academy of Trial Lawyers**

The Academy awards an engraved plaque each year to the student who achieves the highest distinction in the art of advocacy.

#### **The Bernard Levinson Memorial Award**

This annual award is presented to the law student who is judged to have written the outstanding essay on a topic of constitutional law during the preceding academic year. The Bernard Levinson Fund was established within the Jewish Federation of Hawaii to serve as a memorial to the former Hawaii Supreme Court Justice. Justice Levinson taught at the School of Law after his retirement from the Court.

#### **Young Lawyers Annual Student Award**

This annual cash award is presented by the Young Lawyers Division of the Hawaii State Bar Association to the law student judged to have written the outstanding Second-Year Seminar paper during the academic year.

#### **The Nathan Burkan Memorial Award**

Sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, these awards are presented each year to students submitting the best essays on the subject of copyright law.

#### **The National Dean's List Awards**

Students who have achieved academic distinction in particular courses are nominated to *The National Dean's List*, a compendium of biographies of meritorious college students.

#### **The United States Law Week Award**

The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., of Washington, D.C. awards a year's subscription to *Law Week* or to *The BNA Civil Trial Manual* to the graduating student who, in the judgment of the faculty, has made the most satisfactory progress in his/her final year.

#### **Corpus Juris Secundum Award**

The West Publishing Company awards a selected title of Corpus Juris Secundum each year to the student in each class who has made the most significant contribution to legal scholarship.

#### **Nancy J. Stivers Memorial Fund Scholarships**

These scholarships are funded by the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. The fund is named after Nancy J. Stivers, who before her untimely death, was active in the struggle for women's rights and a president of the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation. Several full tuition scholarships are available every year to second- and third-year law students on the basis of need and promise in contributing to advancing the rights of women or others and improving the administration of justice in Hawaii.

## FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

### Law Fund for the Public Interest Award

The Law Fund for the Public Interest is presented to the student or students who have made significant contributions to the public interest in the previous academic year. This fund was initiated by a gift from the Class of 1985.

### Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt Scholarship for Pacific Island Students

This scholarship honors Francell Marbeth Mokihana Marquardt who was a student at the William S. Richardson School of Law from 1981 until her death in 1986.

Toward the end of her life, Fran dreamed of helping students from Pacific Island nations to study law. This scholarship fund is designed to serve this goal. It will be used for direct subsidies for students from Pacific Island nations and those of Pacific Island descent who plan to live and work in the Pacific Islands. In addition, the fund will be used to provide tutorial services, books and other support for these students.

The scholarship was first awarded in 1988 to Brien S. Nicholas of Palau, currently a third-year student.

### Office of Hawaiian Affairs Graduate Scholarship Grant Program

This program is available for individuals with at least 50 percent quantum of Hawaiian ancestry. Up to \$3,000 per student is available per year.

### Na Poki'i Scholarship

This scholarship is available from Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian graduate students (no minimum ancestry percentage). Amount of awards is based on need and availability of funds.

### Jiro Takeyama Scholarship Award

This scholarship is made available to a graduate of Maui's Baldwin High School who demonstrates financial need.

### Pacific-Asian Scholarship Award

A limited number of tuition scholarships are awarded to qualified law students who have demonstrated a special interest, experience or background in Asia and/or the Pacific area.

### George C. Munro Award for Environmental Law

This cash award was established in 1988 by the Hawaii Audubon Society in memory of George C. Munro for his pioneering work in protecting Hawaii's native wildlife. It is given annually to the student who receives the highest grade in Environmental Law. The first recipient of this award is third-year student Michael P. Reveal.

### Hyman M. Greenstein Memorial Scholarship

Initiated in 1988, this scholarship pays tribute to Hyman M. Greenstein, a well-respected Honolulu attorney whose professional career exemplified the highest of standards in the legal field. The cash award is given annually to an entering student whose academic record exhibits significant accomplishment.

## ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### PROFILE OF THE STUDENT BODY

Many students in the school were either born in Hawaii or have strong ties to the state. Additionally, the School of Law admits a number of non-resident applicants with strong academic credentials who also demonstrate the potential to make a special contribution to either the state or the academic programs of the School of Law. Included among these are individuals fluent in Pacific or Asian languages and those who bring backgrounds—either professional or academic—in Pacific Island, Asian, or ocean studies.

The student body reflects the ethnic diversity of the population of Hawaii and includes individuals of American Indian, Black, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Japanese, Korean, Micronesian, Portuguese, Puerto Rican, and Samoan descent. The School of Law is committed to providing meaningful access to the legal profession to men and women of all races, ethnic backgrounds, religions and physical abilities.

Nearly 50 percent of the 240-member student body is female—one of the highest proportions among the nation's law schools. Over 60 percent attended undergraduate institutions on the mainland and about 20 percent have completed graduate work in other disciplines.

### PROFILE OF RECENT ADMITTEES

Because admission to the William S. Richardson School of Law is highly competitive, prospective applicants should be informed of the type of profile offered by the most recently *admitted* class (the class of 1991). At the time of printing of this publication, final information was not yet available on those who *enrolled*. However, the information on those admitted should be helpful in assessing the relative competitiveness of the application process.

The median LSAT score for the most recently admitted class is 37 with an 80 percent range from 32 to 42. The median undergraduate grade point average is approximately 3.30 (on a 4-point scale) with an 80 percent range from 2.80 to 3.80. The median age of admittees is 27 years with a range from 21 to over 50 years.

Forty-three percent of admittees have undergraduate majors in the social sciences, with 15 percent from science and engineering backgrounds and 21 percent from business and economics. Fourteen percent were humanities majors.

A sampling of the more than 60 different undergraduate institutions which the group represents is shown below.

Beijing University	Cornell University
Boston College	Creighton University
Boston University	Harvard
Brigham Young University—Utah	Michigan State
College of William and Mary	Occidental



## ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Pomona College	University of Colorado
Princeton	University of Guam
Reed College	University of Hawaii—Manoa
Rice	University of Hawaii—Hilo
Stanford University	University of Michigan
Santa Clara University	University of Pennsylvania
United States Air Force Academy	University of Southern California
University of Arizona	University of Washington
University of California—Berkeley	University of Wisconsin
University of California—Irvine	Vanderbilt University
University of California—Los Angeles	Washington University
	Yale University

### PRE-LAW EDUCATION

The School of Law has no fixed requirements with respect to the content of pre-law education. Programs of study in any of the established disciplines (for example, the physical and social sciences, mathematics or philosophy) provide good preparation for law study. Reading, reasoning and communication skills are, of course, critically important; beyond this, both specialized and general knowledge are useful. Openness, liveliness and independence of mind are essential.

Law school work, like the profession of law itself, increasingly draws upon fields such as biology, marine science, engineering, economics and psychology—to name only a few. Accordingly, persons who are interested in a law career should not hesitate to do undergraduate work in such fields.

### ADMISSION INFORMATION

Many more qualified persons apply to the School of Law each year than can be accommodated. For the 1988 admission year, there were nearly six applicants for each of the approximately 75 available seats in the first-year class.

In arriving at its decisions, the School of Law Admissions Committee, comprising faculty members and student body representatives, strives to select those applicants who demonstrate superior academic and professional promise and who are most likely to make a contribution to the academic environment and the diversity of the school.

Significant attention is given to the results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and the applicant's undergraduate academic record. The latter *may* be adjusted by consideration of the rigor of the undergraduate major and institution as well as trend of grades. Additional factors include (but are not limited to): extracurricular and/or community involvement, additional academic work beyond the bachelor's degree, volunteer or professional experience particularly as it may be relevant to programs within the School of Law, the applicant's written statements and letters of recommendation.

Detailed information on application procedures is provided in the material accompanying the application forms. *Completion of application requirements by the stated deadlines is the responsibility of each applicant.* Thus, applicants are advised to check with the Law School Admission Service (LSAS), with those individuals providing the required letters of recommendation, and with educational institutions furnishing transcripts to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) to assure that all materials are being compiled and mailed before the appropriate deadline. *Applications which are not complete by the deadline will not be reviewed.* Because application materials are revised annually, applicants are required to file on the application forms current for the year in which admission is being sought.

## ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

All applicants for admission must have earned (by the date of intended matriculation) a bachelor's degree or equivalent from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States or abroad.

### THE LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST (LSAT)

All applicants must furnish results of the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). *The December 1988 test administration is the latest acceptable one for consideration for the Fall 1989 entering class. Scores from tests taken prior to 1986 will not be considered.* Applicants should be advised that the results of multiple tests are averaged.

The LSAT registration packet contains Law School Application Matching Forms. One of these must be furnished by the applicant to the School of Law when the application for admission is submitted. Privacy protections restrict the School of Law's ability to gain access to an applicant's LSAT and LSDAS results without this Matching Form. *Thus, no application for admission will be processed without the Matching Form attached.*

Individuals residing in foreign jurisdictions should plan to correspond with LSAS several months ahead of the intended test date as it may be necessary to arrange a special testing center.

To obtain test registration information, applicants should write to Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940-0998.

LSAS has prepared a variety of study aids to assist applicants with preparation for the LSAT. Information on these is contained in the test registration information bulletin. The School of Law takes no position on recommending or not recommending the many commercial products on the market which are designed to assist with LSAT preparation.

### THE LAW SCHOOL DATA ASSEMBLY SERVICE (LSDAS)

Applicants to the William S. Richardson School of Law are also required to register for the LSDAS and to submit official transcripts of the *entire undergraduate record* to LSDAS for processing. The LSAS bulletin provides detailed information on this service and how to subscribe to it. Once an applicant has registered for and taken the LSAT and registered for and provided transcripts to LSDAS, the report generation process will begin. Applicants may register for the LSDAS at the same time as they register for the LSAT.

Applicants are advised to follow LSDAS procedures carefully and to request transcripts in a timely manner. Generally, final report generation takes about four weeks after all transcripts have been sent to LSDAS and the LSAT test has been taken. The fee to register for the LSDAS does not include the cost of requesting individual transcripts from each undergraduate institution. *The School of Law will not review applications whose completeness has been delayed by failure to follow LSDAS procedures.*

**Applicants who have undertaken and/or completed graduate work should have those transcripts sent directly to the School of Law from the graduate institution(s). These transcripts are also required before an application can be considered complete.**

Applicants who completed *all* of their undergraduate work at a foreign institution should have official academic records sent directly to the School of Law and should not register for the LSDAS.

Applicants who registered for a previous year's service from LSDAS but who did not attend law school in that year should contact LSAS about re-registering for the LSDAS service for another year.

**TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (TOEFL)**

Results of the TOEFL are required for those applicants from foreign countries where English is not the first language as well as from those who do not hold a bachelor's degree (or equivalent) from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, England or English-speaking countries in Africa.

*For Fall 1989 admission consideration, the January 1989 TOEFL is the latest acceptable test.* TOEFL scores older than two years will not be considered. Applicants who score less than 600 on this exam are usually not considered competitive.

Applicants should make certain that their official TOEFL results are forwarded to the School of Law. Confusion in forwarding results could result in substantial delays which make it impossible to review an application.

**LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION**

Applicants must submit two letters of recommendation on the forms provided in the application packet. Although additional letters are welcome, an applicant's file will be considered completed when two letters, in addition to other required materials, have been provided. These letters should be sent to the Admissions Office of the School of Law *directly by the recommenders*. Letters submitted by the applicant will be considered unofficial and this could delay processing of the application file.

The most helpful letters come from faculty members who are well aware of the applicant's potential for rigorous academic performance. Those applicants who have been away from school for a considerable period of time may submit letters from alternative sources who can comment thoughtfully on the applicant's ability to undertake and succeed in the study of law.

Applicants should be aware that the most valuable letters of recommendation come from recommenders who have had the opportunity to observe at close hand the applicant's abilities and potential. The name and status of the recommender contribute little unless that individual has observed or worked closely with the applicant in an academic or professional capacity.

Federal law protects the privacy and rights of access to such letters of recommendation. Applicants are advised to pay close attention to this information in the application packet.

**PERSONAL INTERVIEWS**

The School of Law does not require, nor does it grant personal interviews as part of the admissions process. Occasionally, the committee may wish to meet with an applicant for clarifying purposes. However, such meetings are rare and are initiated by the Admissions Committee.

Applicants are invited to seek clarification of application procedures by calling the Admissions Office at the School of Law at (808) 948-7966. Applicants may also wish to visit the School of Law and to attend classes. Because such visits must be coordinated with the schedules of student hosts and faculty members, applicants are advised to contact the School of Law at least one week prior to the intended visit. Drop-in visits are discouraged.

**DEADLINES, NOTIFICATIONS AND TIMING OF DECISIONS**

*For 1989 the School of Law has established a two-tiered deadline for receipt of application materials. All application packet materials (from the School of Law) and the Application Matching Form (from the LSAS bulletin) must be postmarked*

*by February 16, 1989. All other application materials (LSAT/LSAS report and letters of recommendation) must be postmarked by March 1, 1989.* In order to assure meeting these deadlines, applicants should be certain that their transcripts are sent to LSDAS well before the February 16 deadline. *Applications which remain incomplete or those with late-arriving material will be withdrawn from consideration.*

Applicants from foreign locations are advised to send application materials by air mail service as surface service can take several months.

Upon receipt of the application packet materials and the Application Matching Form, the School of Law will notify each applicant of the status of the application file. A second notice will be sent indicating whether the file was completed on time or withdrawn from consideration because of late completion. Because of the importance of these notifications, applicants should advise the School of Law immediately of any changes of address. The School of Law assumes no responsibility for missed deadlines resulting from failure to inform us of a change in address.

The Admissions Committee begins reviewing completed applications in the order in which they are received. Thus, early application is advised. The Committee generally begins meeting in January and continues to meet until all applications completed by the deadline are reviewed. Some decisions, particularly those on early admission, may be made in late February; however, most applicants will not receive final notification until April.

**DEFERRED ADMISSION**

The School of Law does not have a deferred admission program. For this reason, applicants are encouraged to apply for the year in which they intend to enroll. A previously admitted applicant who does not attend and who re-applies should be aware that the new application will be reviewed again in its entirety and in relation to the new applicant pool. A previous admission does not guarantee re-admission.

**REACTIVATION OF APPLICATIONS AND STATUS OF APPLICANT FILES**

All application materials become the property of the School of Law. Applicants are advised to make personal copies of their applications as the School of Law will not xerox application materials for an applicant. If an applicant wishes to have copies of those letters of recommendations submitted on his/her behalf, the applicant should make this request of the recommenders.

The School of Law retains applicant files for two years. Individuals who have applied within the past two years and who wish to reactivate their files should refer to the instructions in the application packet.

**SCHOOL OF LAW PRE-ADMISSION PROGRAM**

The Pre-Admission Program is designed to assist students from disadvantaged groups as well as those groups which may be under represented in the Hawaii Bar with an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to do law school work. The students, who are selected from among applicants with academic records not strong enough to justify admission into the regular three-year Juris Doctor program, must nonetheless demonstrate enough promise to indicate potential for successful completion of law study and significant contribution as lawyers.

There is no separate application process for this program. Those invited to participate in the Pre-Admission Program are identified by the Admissions Committee during their review of regular applications to the Juris Doctor program.

Students in the Pre-Admission Program enroll for up to one year as unclassified students in selected first-year law courses and a special seminar. Upon successful completion of the Pre-Admission Program, students then matriculate without reapplication into the regular three-year JD program. Thus, the normal course of study for a successful Pre-Admission/JD student is four years.

### TRANSFER AND VISITING STUDENT APPLICATIONS

Applications for admission with advanced standing by individuals who have completed at least one year of study in a JD program at another American Bar Association-approved law school will be considered. Because only a very limited number of spaces is available each year, competition for these spaces is necessarily intense. Applicants are therefore advised to submit fully documented materials for transfer admission consideration.

Successful transfer applicants will be expected to meet the academic and graduation requirements of the School of Law and to complete at least half (45) of the 89 credits required for graduation while maintaining full-time status after enrolling in the School of Law. No more than 44 credits will be considered for advanced standing.

In special cases and on a space-available basis, students enrolled in other ABA-approved law schools may be permitted to take course work for academic credit in the School of Law as special visiting students. For these special visiting students, the law school degree will be awarded by their home institutions.

Normal admissions criteria apply to both transfer and visiting applicants except that considerable weight is given to prior academic performance in law school. Applicants in both categories should possess a law school grade point average of at least 2.50 (C+ on a 4-point scale). Those with a law school grade point average between 2.00 and 2.50 and those with undergraduate averages and LSAT scores below the minima which would have qualified them for admission must present an unusually meritorious case.

Applications from transfer and visiting students are reviewed twice annually for admission to either the Fall or Spring semesters. *The application deadline for Fall matriculation is May 1 and for Spring matriculation, September 1.* Applicants will be notified of admissions decisions in June and October for the Fall and Spring semesters respectively.

Students interested in transferring to or enrolling as visiting students in the School of Law should contact the Admissions Office for complete information on criteria and procedures.

### STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM—WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION (WICHE)

The School of Law participates in the Student Exchange Programs administered by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, under which legal residents of western states without a law school pay the same tuition and fees at this institution as residents of the State of Hawaii. To be certified as eligible for this program, the student must write to the WICHE certifying officer in his/her home state for the proper application forms. State eligibility requirements vary and the number of students funded by each state depends upon the level of appropriations by the state legislature. For addresses of state certifying officers, write to the Director, Student Exchange Programs, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

### FINANCIAL AID

Most of the financial assistance available to School of Law students is need-based and is administered by the University's Financial Aids Office.

Applicants to the School of Law who intend to apply for financial aid should contact the Financial Aids Office, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 2442 Campus Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 as early as possible for information and application forms. **Generally, the application deadline is March 1.**

The University of Hawaii participates in several state and federally-sponsored loan programs. Applicants should be advised that no action will be taken on applications for financial assistance until the applicant has been officially admitted to the School of Law. The Financial Aids Office also provides information about other sources of financial assistance.

The School of Law does have available a few tuition waivers which it awards to outstanding new admittees on the basis of merit and to students who demonstrate a background and/or interest in the Pacific-Asian region. Additional scholarships are listed in this bulletin under "Facilities and Resources—Awards, Prizes and Endowments".

Students covered by any veterans program should present appropriate certification to the veterans adviser at the time of registration in order to receive benefits. Inquiries regarding all veterans affairs should be directed to the Manoa Campus Veterans Adviser.

Qualified law students are eligible to apply for East-West Center grants. Interested persons should make early inquiry to the awards officer of the East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848. The application deadline is generally in early December.

The School of Law administers a small emergency loan fund for enrolled students. Funds for these short-term, no-interest loans (generally about \$200) have been contributed by donors to the Dwight J. Miyauchi Memorial loan fund; the Student Memorial loan fund; by Attorney and Mrs. Roy Takeyama; and by various Honolulu attorneys through the State's circuit court judges.

### TUITION AND FEES

For the academic year 1988-89, School of Law tuition and fees for residents of Hawaii are approximately \$930 per semester and for non-residents, approximately \$2,900 per semester. All tuition and fees are due in full by the last day of the late registration period each semester. Tuition and fees are adjusted annually; therefore, the amounts noted above are subject to change.

Each student's residence status is determined by the university prior to registration. Once classified as a non-resident, a student continues to be so classified until he or she presents satisfactory evidence of a change in residence.

Each semester the University of Hawaii establishes a schedule for the full or partial refund of tuition and fees if a student withdraws completely from the School of Law and the University. This schedule is available from the University Cashier's Office and is printed in the University's Schedule of Classes which is published before the pre-registration period each semester.

## FACULTY AND STAFF

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

#### Jeremy T. Harrison

Dean and  
Professor of Law

BS, University of San Francisco, 1957  
JD, University of San Francisco Law School, 1960  
LLM, Harvard Law School, 1962

After practicing law in San Francisco and clerking for Judge Durfee of the US Court of Claims, Dean Harrison taught law at Catholic University, the University of Ghana, the University of Ife, Western Nigeria and at the University of San Francisco, where he was a member of the faculty for 19 years. He has also served as Visiting Professor of Law at Haile Selassie I University, Ethiopia and at the Hastings College of Law and the University of California at Davis. From 1977-79 he served as Associate Dean of the University of Hawaii School of Law. He returned to Hawaii in 1984 as Associate Dean and was appointed Dean in 1985.

#### Lawrence C. Foster

Associate Dean

BA, University of Washington, 1967  
PhD, University of Washington, 1974  
JD, University of Hawaii, 1981

Associate Dean Foster came to the School of Law after six years in private practice in Honolulu. Before obtaining his legal education, Dr. Foster received a PhD in Chinese Studies in 1974 and taught Chinese language at the University of Hawaii from 1976 to 1978, at Western Washington State University from 1974 to 1976 and at the University of Washington from 1973 to 1974. He was an East-West Center grantee during law school and served as articles editor of *The University of Hawaii Law Review*. Dr. Foster has lived and traveled extensively in Asia.

#### Joanne K. Punu

Assistant Dean

BA, University of Pittsburgh, 1969  
MA, University of Hawaii, 1972  
MBA, University of Hawaii, 1985

Ms. Punu joined the administrative staff in 1986 after serving as the Director of MBA Admissions for the Graduate School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley. She previously worked at the East-West Center for 15 years in a variety of student services related positions, including housing, student affairs and counseling, alumni development, and student activities and organizations. Her last positions at the Center were as Assistant Dean and Special Assistant to the Dean of Student Affairs. Ms. Punu has also lived and worked in Malaysia and on Niue Island.

#### Robert N. Daguio

Administrative Officer

BBA, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1976

Prior to joining the School of Law in 1987, Mr. Daguio served as Fiscal Officer for the University of Hawaii's College of Education where he provided administrative support to the College's 13 instructional, academic support, and student services units, as well as approximately 25 research and training projects. From 1972-1975 he served as a Research Associate in the Educational Research and Development Center.

#### F. Doris Pascual

Director of Development

CFRE  
(Certified Fund Raising Executive)

Ms. Pascual joined the School of Law in 1987 to launch the concept of constituency-based fund raising which is a pilot program for the University of Hawaii Foundation. After five years

as Director of Development for Hawaii Loa College, Ms. Pascual joined the UH Foundation in 1985 as Director of Annual Giving. She is currently on the Board of Directors of National Fund Raising Executives, Aloha Chapter, and is co-chair of the Professional Program/Development Committee.

### FACULTY

#### John L. Barkai

Professor of Law

BBA, University of Michigan, 1967  
MBA, University of Michigan, 1968  
JD, University of Michigan, 1971

Professor Barkai has been the Director of the Clinical Programs since he joined the faculty in 1978. For five years, he taught at Wayne State University Law School, where he was a tenured professor and, prior to that, was a criminal trial attorney with the Defender's Office of Detroit. At the law school, he directs the Prosecution Clinic and teaches evidence, negotiation, and mediation. He has also served as Associate Dean. Professor Barkai's most recent publications have been in the areas of alternative dispute resolution and the psychology of lawyering. He is the Director of the Court's Project in the university's interdisciplinary Program on Conflict Resolution. He has served as a consultant to the Hawaii Judiciary, the Minister of Justice for Papua New Guinea, and the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia. He is currently involved in a three-year study of alternative dispute resolution funded by the Hawaii Judiciary. He is a mediator and member of the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Justice Center of Honolulu and is past president of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii. He has lectured and traveled extensively in Asia and the Pacific.

#### Charles D. Booth

Assistant Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, Yale University, 1981  
JD, cum laude, Harvard University, 1984

After graduating from Harvard Law School, Professor Booth practiced corporate law in New York City as an associate with the firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton. He has also worked one summer in London as an Article Clerk with a firm of solicitors and as a Pupil in barristers' chambers at the Inns of Court. Professor Booth joined the School of Law faculty in 1986 and he will be teaching Commercial Transactions, Legal Method Seminar, Negotiable Instruments, and Remedies during the 1988-89 academic year. During the summers of 1987 and 1988, he received grants to study the transnational aspects of the insolvency laws of Japan, Hong Kong, China, Singapore, and England.

#### Addison M. Bowman

Professor of Law

AB, Dartmouth College, 1957  
LLB, Dickinson School of Law, 1963  
LLM, Georgetown University, 1964

Formerly Professor of Law on the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center, Professor Bowman joined this law faculty in 1975. He served as reporter to the Judicial Council and Interim Committees that produced the Hawaii Rules of Evidence, and authored the Commentaries that appear in *Hawaii Revised Statutes* ch. 626 (Special Pamphlet 1980). He authored the *Hawaii Criminal Benchbook* (1982). He received Manoa's prestigious Robert W. Clopton Award for Distinguished Community Service in 1980 and the Outstanding Professor of Law Award in 1983 and was the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor. Bowman serves as a consultant to the Judiciary of Hawaii and to the Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia and conducts judicial education and training programs here and in Micronesia. He is a charter member and benchner of Honolulu's American Inn of Court IV. His courses include Criminal Justice, Evidence and Legal Method Seminar.

#### Ronald C. Brown

Professor of Law

BS, University of Toledo, 1965  
JD, University of Toledo, 1968  
LLM, University of Michigan, 1970

Formerly Professor of Law on the Faculty of William and Mary School of Law, Professor Brown joined the faculty at Hawaii in 1981 and has also served as Associate Dean, Interim Director of the Pacific-Asian Legal Studies Program and Director of the Summer Law Insti-



## FACULTY AND STAFF

tute. His experience includes working as an attorney with the National Labor Relations Board, representing management and labor in labor relations matters, acting as private impartial arbitrator in labor-management disputes and serving as state-appointed public fact-finder in Hawaii public sector disputes. Professor Brown's teaching specialties include private and public sector labor law, arbitration and negotiation, Asia-Pacific comparative labor law and employment discrimination. He has authored numerous articles and lectured in China, Korea, Japan, Australia and the Pacific Islands on comparative labor law topics.

**David L. Callies**  
Professor of Law

*AB, DePauw University, 1965*  
*JD, University of Michigan, 1968*  
*LLM, Nottingham University (England), 1969*

Professor Callies came to the School of Law in 1978 following a decade of adjunct teaching and private practice where he counseled local, state and national government agencies in land use management and control, transportation policy and intergovernmental relations. He has studied, lectured and written widely in these areas, both nationally and internationally. Professor Callies is the author of *Regulating Paradise: Land Use Controls in Hawaii* and co-author of: *The Quiet Revolution in Land Use Control*, a study of state land use legislation; *The Taking Issue*, an analysis of the constitutional limits of land use control; and *Cases and Materials on Land Use*. He was also managing editor of the *Michigan Journal of Law Reform*. Since coming to Hawaii, he has consulted on issues related to transportation policy, conservation lands and growth management, and has served on several editorial boards and several State and County advisory committees dealing with these issues. In 1982, Professor Callies received the Chancellor's Award for distinction in teaching, research and service and was awarded a UHM Campus Merit Award in 1983. He has lectured in American Samoa, China and England and surveyed land and environmental laws in Fiji, Australia, the Philippines, Colombia, Ecuador, Canada, and the Marshall Islands. He is presently chair-elect of the American Bar Association's Section on Urban, State and Local Government Law.

**Williamson B. C. Chang**  
Professor of Law

*AB, Princeton, 1972*  
*JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1975*

Born and raised in Hawaii, Professor Chang received his undergraduate degree in Asian Studies from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. He received his law degree from Boalt Hall where he was an editor of the law review. Subsequently he clerked for the late Judge Dick Yin Wong of the US District Court and was in private practice in Honolulu. Besides his interest in Jurisprudence and Corporation Law, he has been and is a principal investigator on research projects examining water rights in Hawaii, American Samoa and Micronesia. He has served as a Special Deputy Attorney General representing the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court in the *McBryde* water rights case. He received a grant to study "Zen, Law and Language" from the American Bar Foundation in Japan. He also received the University of Hawaii's Merit Award with Distinction in 1981. During the Spring 1987 semester, Professor Chang was at Hiroshima University in Japan as part of the School of Law's faculty exchange program with that university. During the summer of 1987, he was a Senior Scholar at the University of Western Australia at Perth, Australia, under the Fulbright exchange program.

**John P. Craven**  
Professor of Law

*BSCE, Cornell University, 1946*  
*MSCE, California Institute of Technology, 1947*  
*PhD, University of Iowa, 1951*  
*JD, George Washington University, 1958*

Dr. Craven has had long and varied experience in professional endeavors which have benefited from both his legal and technological expertise. He has served as chief scientist in projects involving ocean and deep ocean technology in both civilian and military areas. Before becoming Dean of Marine Programs and professor of Ocean Engineering at the University of Hawaii in 1970, he was a member of the faculty at MIT. He is currently Director of the Law of the Sea Institute and Board Chairman of the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii. He is also the Governor's Marine Affairs Advisor. Dr. Craven has published extensively on subjects related

## FACULTY AND STAFF

to ocean engineering and the law of the sea, and in addition to being named Marine Affairs Advisor and principal investigator of the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory, is a member of the Law of the Sea Technical Advisory Committee for the US Department of State. He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and serves on numerous ocean policy committees of the National Academy of Science.

**Jay Dratler, Jr.**  
Associate Professor of Law

*AB, with great distinction, University of California, Berkeley, 1966*  
*MS, University of California, San Diego, 1968*  
*PhD, University of California, San Diego, 1971*  
*JD, magna cum laude, Harvard University, 1978*

Professor Dratler graduated from the University of California and earned his master's degree and doctorate in physics at the University of California at San Diego, where he was a Woodrow Wilson Fellow and a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow. After spending a year as an NSF-NATO Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Cambridge, England, he worked for three years as an instrumentation geophysicist developing geophysical instrumentation and computerized data systems—first at a small start-up company, then with the University of California and the United States Geological Survey. Professor Dratler then attended Harvard Law School, where he served as an articles editor on the *Harvard Law Review*, graduating in 1978. In the ensuing eight years, he practiced law in San Francisco and in Silicon Valley, primarily in the areas of intellectual property, licensing, computers and high technology. He teaches Antitrust Law, Intellectual Property Law, Second-Year Seminar and Legal Method Seminar and will be involved in the legal aspects of high technology development in the State of Hawaii.

**Daniel J. Dykstra**  
Wallace S. Fujiyama  
Distinguished Visiting  
Professor of Law

*BS, Wisconsin State University, 1938*  
*LLB, University of Wisconsin, 1948*  
*SJD, University of Wisconsin, 1950*

Professor Dykstra is presently Professor of Law Emeritus, School of Law, University of California, Davis. He began his distinguished career as a law professor in 1948 and served as Dean at two law schools, University of Utah (1954-61) and University of California, Davis (1971-74). Professor Dykstra has published extensively in the areas of Corporations and Torts. In the Fall of 1983, Professor Dykstra was a Visiting Professor at the William S. Richardson School of Law. During his return visit as the Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Professor of Law in Spring 1989, Professor Dykstra will teach Corporations.

**Katherine H. Federle**  
Assistant Professor of Law

*BA, Pomona College, 1980*  
*JD, cum laude, University of Puget Sound, 1983*  
*LLM, Georgetown University, 1986*

Professor Federle joined the law faculty in 1986 following completion of her LLM as a Prettyman Fellow at the Georgetown University Law Center where she supervised law students in a juvenile defense clinic. She earned her JD *cum laude* from the University of Puget Sound where she was Managing Editor of the Law Review and President of the Puget Sound Law Foundation. She subsequently was a trial attorney with the Snohomish County Public Defender in the State of Washington. Professor Federle is a Researcher at the University of Hawaii's Center for Youth Research, an interdisciplinary organization focusing on youth-related issues. She also is a member of the University of Hawaii's Curriculum Committee on Abuse and Neglect and teaches the Interdisciplinary Seminar on Child Abuse and Neglect, open to all graduate level students. Professor Federle teaches the Litigation workshop, Juvenile Defense Clinic and Juvenile Law. During the 1988-89 academic year, Professor Federle will also teach Criminal Justice.

**Kenneth F. Gifford**  
Visiting Adjunct Professor

*LLB, Melbourne University, 1947*

Professor Gifford will be visiting at the School of Law in Fall 1989. He is the author and editor of numerous works on local government and zoning law in Australia and New Zealand. While at the School of Law, Professor Gifford will teach one section of the Legal Method Seminar.

## FACULTY AND STAFF

**M. Casey Jarman**  
Assistant Professor of Law

BA, magna cum laude, *Barry University*, 1971  
MS, *Florida International University*, 1974  
JD, *University of Mississippi*, 1981  
LLM, *University of Washington*, 1985

Professor Jarman joins the faculty in Fall 1987. From 1984 to 1987 she served as Director of the Coastal and Marine Law Research Program, Mississippi Law Research Institute, University of Mississippi Law Center. From 1981 to 1984, Professor Jarman was a staff attorney for the Mississippi Law Research Institute researching and writing articles on natural resources, environmental and local government issues.

**Amy H. Kastely**  
Associate Professor of Law

BA, *University of Chicago*, 1973  
JD, *University of Chicago*, 1977

Professor Kastely joined the School of Law faculty in 1982. She was a Visiting Professor here in 1981 and taught in the Mandel Clinic of the University of Chicago Law School from 1979 to 1981. She was associate editor of the *University of Chicago Law Review* and served as Law Clerk to US District Judge Bernard M. Decker for two years. Professor Kastely teaches Contracts, Commercial Transactions and Consumer Protection. She was chosen by the faculty and students as the Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1984-85 academic year and was the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor.

**H. Baird Kidwell**  
Visiting Professor of Law

AB, *Stanford University*, 1932  
LLB, *Stanford University*, 1935

Professor Kidwell was an Associate Justice of the Hawaii State Supreme Court from 1975 to 1979. Prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court, he enjoyed a long and distinguished career as an attorney in Honolulu. Professor Kidwell will teach Professional Responsibility in the Spring 1989 semester.

**Victor Hao Li**  
Adjunct Professor of Law

BA, *Columbia University*, 1961  
LLB, *Columbia University*, 1964  
LLM, *Harvard University*, 1965  
SJD, *Harvard University*, 1971

Professor Li became the President of the East-West Center in 1981 after having been the Lewis Talbot and Nadine Hearn Shelton Professor of Law at Stanford University Law School since 1972. Before joining the Stanford faculty, Professor Li taught at the University of Michigan for two years and at Columbia for three years. At the William S. Richardson School of Law, he has taught Chinese Comparative Law and Law in Radically Different Cultures, a comparative law course he developed at Stanford. Professor Li is assisting the School of Law in developing its program of Pacific-Asian Legal Studies.

**Liu Chu**  
Visiting Professor of Law

Liu Chu is presently the Deputy Director of the Department of Treaties and Law, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, People's Republic of China. Professor Liu will be teaching a course on Chinese trade and investment law in Spring 1989. In his present position, Professor Liu is in charge of drafting China's laws and regulations concerning foreign economic relations such as laws dealing with joint ventures; examining important foreign investment and joint venture contracts; directing Chinese corporations on legal activities in foreign countries; and leading PRC governmental delegations to negotiate bilateral and multilateral treaties or conventions with foreign countries. Professor Liu taught a similar course at Harvard Law School in Fall 1986 and at the University of Hawaii School of Law in Spring 1988.

**Mari Matsuda**  
Associate Professor of Law

BA, summa cum laude, *Arizona State University*, 1975  
JD, *University of Hawaii at Manoa*, 1980  
LLM, *Harvard University*, 1983

Professor Matsuda achieved an unusually distinguished academic record as a law student receiving numerous honors and awards. While in law school, she served as tutor for students in

## FACULTY AND STAFF

the Pre-Admission Program for two years and was also a member of the *University of Hawaii Law Review* and Moot Court Team. After graduation, she clerked for the Honorable Herbert Y. C. Choy of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and then practiced with a Honolulu labor law firm. Her publications are in the areas of torts, civil rights and legal history. Professor Matsuda is active in community affairs. She has served on the boards of directors of the Legal Aid Society, the Hawaii Women Lawyers Foundation and Advocates for Public Interest Law and has contributed voluntary legal services to various civil rights organizations. Professor Matsuda has lectured in Japan, Australia, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau and on the United States mainland.

**Richard S. Miller**  
Professor of Law

BS, *Boston University*, 1951  
JD, magna cum laude, *Boston University*, 1956  
LLM, *Yale University*, 1959

Professor Miller came to Hawaii in 1973 to help found the new University of Hawaii School of Law. He earned his law degree at Boston University School of Law, where he served as editor-in-chief of the *Boston University Law Review*. Following graduation, Professor Miller practiced law in Boston before entering Yale Law School as the recipient of a Sterling-Ford Fellowship to study for a Master of Laws degree. A law teacher since 1959, Miller taught for six years at Wayne State University School of Law and eight years at the Ohio State University College of Law, where he also served as Director of Clinical and Interdisciplinary Programs, before leaving for Hawaii. His principal areas of teaching and research include Torts and Conflict of Laws. While teaching at the University of Hawaii School of Law, he assisted in the founding of the Hawaii Institute for Continuing Legal Education, the Hawaii Council on Legal Education for Youth and the Legal Assistant Program. Professor Miller also served as the School of Law's Associate Dean (1976-77) and as Dean (1981-84). In addition to publishing many scholarly articles, Professor Miller's special interest in teaching youth about the legal system resulted in the publication of his booklet, *Courts and the Law: An Introduction to Our Legal System*, which has been widely used in high schools across the nation since 1970. Professor Miller has been instrumental in securing a USIA University Affiliation Program grant for the exchange of faculty between the Hiroshima University School of Law and the William S. Richardson School of Law. In 1986 he served as a Visiting Professor of Law at Hiroshima University.

**John E. Pickron**  
Librarian  
Associate Professor of Law

BA, *Tulane University*, 1964  
MS, *Louisiana State University*, 1967  
JD, *Loyola University*, 1975

Joining the faculty in 1983 as Law Librarian and Associate Professor of Law, Mr. Pickron was previously Associate Law Librarian and Director of Legal Research and Writing at the Tulane Law School. He had been at Tulane since 1970 and had served as Acquisition Librarian, Reference Librarian and Assistant Law Librarian. In addition, he was Visiting Law Librarian through a fellowship at the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and Private International Law in Hamburg, Germany, during 1981, 1983, 1985 and 1987. He also participated in the USIA-sponsored exchange program with the Hiroshima University law faculty in Japan in 1987.

Mr. Pickron, whose undergraduate degree was in history and German, completed graduate library studies at Louisiana State prior to receiving his law degree from Loyola University in New Orleans. He also pursued German language studies in 1964 and again in 1977 at the Goethe Institute in Munich, Germany. He is the author of published work in both English and German.

**C. Guy Powles**  
Visiting Professor

BA, LLB, *Victoria University*, 1958  
LLM, *Victoria University*, 1974  
PhD, *Australian National University*, 1980

Dr. Powles is a member of the Faculty of Law, Monash University, in Melbourne, Australia, where he teaches Pacific Comparative Law, The Lawyer, Professional Practice (clinical) and Insurance Law. He began his career in private practice in New Zealand, served as a judge in Western Samoa and took up the study of the development of law, courts and governmental systems in the island jurisdictions of the South and Central Pacific. While researching and

## FACULTY AND STAFF

practicing in the region, he engaged in consultancies and training programs for island governments. At Monash, he developed courses, then unique in Australia, in Pacific Comparative Law and Professional Practice, and has published in these and other areas. Dr. Powles' primary interest lies in the significance today of the persistence of traditional political cultures in the Pacific. He will teach a course on Pacific Island Legal Systems while visiting during the Spring 1989 semester.

**Randall W. Roth**  
Professor of Law

BS, summa cum laude, *Regis College*, 1970  
JD, *University of Denver*, 1974  
LLM, *University of Miami*, 1975

Professor Roth specializes in the areas of taxation and estate planning. He has written nine Continuing Legal Education books and numerous articles. He is also active in presenting continuing legal education programs for lawyers, certified public accountants, trust officers and Internal Revenue Service agents. He has been named "Professor of the Year" at both Hamline and Washburn law schools, where he has previously taught, and has received various awards for his work in continuing legal education programs. Most recently, he was chosen by faculty and students as the 1986-87 Outstanding Professor for the School of Law. In addition to his legal training, Professor Roth is a certified public accountant.

**David Sive**  
Visiting Professor of Law

BA, *Brooklyn College*, 1943  
LLB, *Columbia Law School*, 1948

Professor Sive is one of the outstanding practitioners of environmental law in the country. He has taught environmental law at a number of universities including Columbia Law School, University of Washington and University of Colorado and has published extensively in this area. During his visit in the Fall of 1988, Professor Sive will teach Environmental Law and Administrative Law.

**Jon Van Dyke**  
Professor of Law

BA, cum laude, *Yale University*, 1964  
JD, cum laude, *Harvard University*, 1967

Professor Van Dyke has been on the faculty since 1976, teaching Constitutional Law and International Law, and served as Associate Dean from 1980 to 1982. He taught previously at the Hastings College of Law, University of California for five years, and at the Catholic University Law School, Washington, DC, for two years before that. He has also been law clerk for Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court and a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California. Professor Van Dyke served as the University's representative on the Executive Board of the Law of the Sea Institute from 1982 to 1988 and is currently an Adjunct Research Associate at the Resource Systems Institute of the East-West Center. From 1988 to 1990, he will be Director of the University of Hawaii Institute for Peace. He has written two books, *North Vietnam's Strategy for Survival* (1972) and *Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels* (1977), and recently edited *Consensus and Confrontation: The United States and the Law of the Sea Convention* (1985) and *International Navigation: Rocks and Shoals Ahead?* (1988). He has also written numerous articles. Since coming to Hawaii, Professor Van Dyke has worked on problems related to the State's constitution, growth management, reapportionment, water rights, the status of Native Hawaiians, nuclear waste, ocean law, international environmental law and human rights. In 1987, he was recipient of a University of Hawaii Presidential Citation for Excellence in Teaching.

**Judy M. Weightman** BSED with Highest Honors *California University of Pennsylvania*, 1970  
Assistant Professor of Law  
MA, *University of Hawaii*, 1975  
JD, *University of Hawaii*, 1981

Professor Weightman joined the School of Law in 1987 as the Director of the Pre-Admission Program. In law school, she was a member of Law Review and founder of Women Together (now the student division of Hawaii Women Lawyers). Prior to attending law school, Professor Weightman was a teacher and lecturer at various schools and colleges in Virginia, Nebraska and Hawaii and was involved in community service as the Hawaii Director of Membership and

## FACULTY AND STAFF

Fundraising for the American Civil Liberties Union. She has also served on the Neighborhood Board as Education Chairperson, on advisory councils to various schools and as a volunteer for the Legal Aid Society. She is currently on the Board of Directors for the Protection and Advocacy Agency. After law school graduation, Professor Weightman served as Law Clerk to the Honorable James S. Burns, Chief Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, as Deputy Public Defender and as Staff Attorney for the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Regulated Industries Complaints Office.

**Eric K. Yamamoto**  
Associate Professor of Law

BA, *University of Hawaii at Manoa*, 1975  
JD, *University of California, Berkeley*, 1978

Professor Yamamoto came to the School of Law following seven years of private practice with a large Honolulu law firm. A native of Hawaii, he received numerous academic honors during his undergraduate years, including the Hormann Prize, awarded for outstanding research in social science, a discipline in which he has also published. While pursuing his legal education, Professor Yamamoto clerked for firms in both California and Hawaii and served as law clerk for trial and appellate courts in California. Since entering the practice of law, Professor Yamamoto has been active as a member of the Board of Directors of the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation and a member and officer of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society and has performed significant *pro bono* legal work, most recently with the reopening of the Korematsu Japanese internment cases. Professor Yamamoto was chosen by the faculty and students as Outstanding Professor of Law for the 1985-86 academic year, and was the recipient of the Hawaii Academy of Plaintiffs' Attorneys (HAPA) award for this honor.

## WALLACE S. FUJIYAMA DISTINGUISHED VISITING PROFESSOR OF LAW

Thanks to the generosity of Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd. and a legion of friends, an endowment fund has been established to honor Mr. Fujiyama, a distinguished Honolulu attorney and former University of Hawaii Regent. The endowment enables the School of Law to bring the nation's most distinguished legal scholars to the School for one or more semesters each academic year as the Wallace S. Fujiyama Distinguished Visiting Professor of Law. The 1989 Fujiyama Professor will be Daniel J. Dykstra, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Davis, School of Law.

## ADJUNCT PROFESSORS

**Richard R. Clifton**  
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, *Princeton University*, 1972  
JD, *Yale University*, 1975

**Hon. James H. Dannenberg**  
District Court Judge, Honolulu

BS, *University of Wisconsin*, 1965  
MS, *University of Wisconsin*, 1967  
JD, *University of Wisconsin*, 1969

**John R. Dwyer, Jr.**  
Attorney, Honolulu

BS, *West Point*, 1963  
JD, magna cum laude, *University of Miami*, 1973

**John S. Edmunds**  
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, *Stanford University*, 1964  
JD, *University of Southern California*, 1967

**Hon. David A. Ezra**  
Federal District Court Judge

BBA, Magna cum laude, *St. Mary's University*  
*San Antonio, Texas*, 1969  
JD, highest distinction, *St. Mary's University*  
*School of Law, San Antonio, Texas*, 1972

**Wallace S. Fujiyama**  
Attorney, Honolulu

BA, *University of Hawaii*, 1950  
LLB, *University of Cincinnati*, 1953

**Mervyn S. Gerson**  
Attorney, Honolulu

AB, *University of Michigan*, 1957  
JD, *University of Michigan*, 1960

## FACULTY AND STAFF

**James E. T. Koshiba**  
Attorney, Honolulu

**Michael R. Levine**  
Attorney, Honolulu

**Hon. Marie N. Milks**  
First Circuit Court Judge

**Hon. Ronald T. Y. Moon**  
First Circuit Court Judge

**Ronald T. Oldenburg**  
Attorney, Honolulu

**James T. Paul**  
Attorney, Honolulu

**John P. Reilly**  
Attorney, Honolulu

**David C. Schutter**  
Attorney, Honolulu

**William M. Tam**  
Attorney, Honolulu

**Hon. Michael A. Town**  
District Court Judge, Honolulu

**Hon. Bambi E. E. Weil**  
District Court Judge, Honolulu

## LIBRARIANS

**Swee L. Berkey**  
Reference Librarian

Ms. Berkey taught high school English, clerked at the Oregon Department of Justice, and worked a year for a circuit court judge before obtaining a librarianship degree and joining the School of Law library.

**Crystella T. Kauka**  
Public Services Librarian

After completing her undergraduate degree in Chinese, Ms. Kauka taught in Taipei, Taiwan, for a year. In addition to her graduate degree in Library Studies, she has completed training as a paralegal and was, before joining the School of Law, employed in that capacity with the firm of Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

**Martha B. Laxson**  
Technical Services  
Librarian

Following a period of high school teaching in Minnesota, Ms. Laxson was Librarian for the Peace Corps Training Center in Hilo. She subsequently served as Librarian for law firms in Hilo and Honolulu and has most recently been Reference Librarian at Chaminade University. Her undergraduate degree is in English.

*BA, University of Hawaii, 1963*  
*JD, Drake University, 1967*  
*LLM, Northwestern University, 1969*

*AB, Rollins College, 1965*  
*BS, Columbia University, 1966*  
*JD, University of California, Berkeley, 1974*

*BA, University of Hawaii, 1966*  
*JD, Georgetown University, 1972*

*BA, Coe College, 1962*  
*JD, University of Iowa, 1965*

*BA, University of North Carolina, 1957*  
*JD, University of Mississippi, 1968*

*AB, Occidental College, 1965*  
*MA, Rutgers University, 1966*  
*JD, Stanford University, 1971*

*BA, Hamilton College, 1963*  
*JD, Fordham University, 1966*

*BA, Marquette University, 1962*  
*JD, University of Wisconsin School of Law, 1965*

*BA, Wesleyan University, 1970*  
*JD, Boston University School of Law, 1976*

*AB, Stanford University, 1962*  
*JD, Hastings College of the Law,*  
*University of California, 1968*  
*LLM, Yale University, 1969*

*BA, University of Washington, 1968*  
*JD, University of Hawaii, 1980*

*MS, University of Oregon, 1977*  
*JD, Willamette University, 1985*  
*MLIS, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1987*

*BA, University of Hawaii, 1965*  
*MLS, University of Hawaii, 1970*

*AS, Paralegal Program, Kapiolani Community College, 1982*

*BA, College of William and Mary, 1962*  
*MA, University of Minnesota, 1968*

## FACULTY AND STAFF

### STAFF

Frieda Honda, Faculty Secretary  
Yvonne Kobashigawa, Secretary to the Dean  
Katherine Kupukaa, Administrative Clerk  
Ilona Mendonca, Library Technician  
Jessie Nakata, Secretary to the Associate Dean

Doris Nitta, Library Assistant  
Diane Segawa, Secretary to the Assistant Dean  
Helen Shikina, Faculty Secretary  
Jane Takata, Faculty Secretary  
Dora Yamada, Faculty Secretary

## UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION

### BOARD OF REGENTS

Gladys Brandt, Oahu  
Robin K. Campaniano, Oahu  
James F. Gary, Oahu  
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John Ushijima, Hawaii  
Dennis R. Yamada, Kauai  
Tatsuki Shiramizu, Secretary of the Board

### UNIVERSITY

Albert J. Simone, President  
Anthony J. Marsella, Acting Vice-President for Academic Affairs  
William R. "Rudy" Lewis, Vice-President for University Relations  
Ralph T. Horii, Vice-President for Finance and Operations  
David Yount, Vice-President for Research and Graduate Education  
Doris Ching, Vice-President for Student Affairs

### DEANS, UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA

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Charles H. Lamoureux, Associate Dean, Colleges of Arts and Sciences  
Beatrice T. Yamasaki, Associate Dean, Colleges of Arts and Sciences  
Robert S. Hines, College of Arts and Humanities  
Deane E. Neubauer, College of Social Sciences  
Robert L. Pecsok, College of Natural Sciences  
H. David Bess, College of Business Administration  
Joseph W. Choy, College of Continuing Education and Community Service  
John P. Dolly, College of Education  
Paul C. Yuen, College of Engineering  
Noel P. Kefford, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources  
David W. Greenfield, Graduate Division  
Elmer E. Botsai, School of Architecture  
Jeremy T. Harrison, School of Law  
Miles M. Jackson, Graduate School of Library Studies  
Christian Gulbrandsen, Acting Dean, School of Medicine  
Jean J. L. Lum, School of Nursing  
Jerrold M. Michael, School of Public Health  
Patricia L. Ewalt, School of Social Work  
Chuck Y. Gee, School of Travel Industry Management  
Victor Kobayashi, Summer Session



# NOTICE TO STUDENTS REGARDING PRIVACY RIGHTS

Pursuant to Section 99.6 of the rules and regulations governing the *Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974* (hereinafter the Act), students in attendance at the campuses of the University of Hawaii are hereby notified of the following:

1. It is the administrative policy of the University of Hawaii to subscribe to the requirements of Section 438 of the General Education Provision Act, Title IV, of Public Law 90-247, as amended, and to the rules and regulations governing the Act, which protect the privacy rights of students:
2. The rights of students under the Act include the following, subject to conditions and limitations specified in the Act:
  - (a) The right to inspect and review education records.
  - (b) The right to request to amend education records.
  - (c) The right of protection from disclosure by the University of Hawaii of personally identifiable information contained in education records without permission of the student involved.
  - (d) The right to waive certain rights under the Act.
  - (e) The right to file complaints concerning alleged failure by the University of Hawaii to comply with the Act.
3. Students are advised that institutional policy and procedures required under the Act have been published as Business Manual Instruction 1614, *Policies and Procedures Relating to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 for Students Enrolled in Postsecondary Programs of the University of Hawaii*. Copies of BMI 1614 may be obtained from the Office of the Vice President for Student Services, or the Dean for Academic Services, at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.
4. Students are advised that certain personally identifiable information is considered by the University to be Directory Information and, in response to public inquiry, may be disclosed without prior consent of the student unless the student informs the University not to disclose such information. Directory Information is:
  - (a) Name of student.
  - (b) Local address and zip code maintained in the campus locator printout.
  - (c) Local telephone number maintained in the campus locator printout.
  - (d) Major field of study.
  - (e) Fact of participation in officially recognized activities and sports.
  - (f) Weight and height of members of athletic teams.
  - (g) Dates of attendance.
  - (h) Most recent educational institution attended.
  - (i) Degrees and awards received.

A student has the right to request that any or all of the above items not be designated Directory Information with respect to that student. Should a student wish to exercise this right, he or she must in person and in writing, not earlier than the first day of instruction nor later than 14 calendar days from the first day of instruction for the academic term or semester, or the fourth day of a summer session, inform the campus registrar at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, which of the above items are not to be disclosed without the prior consent of that student.

5. A parent or spouse of a student is advised that information contained in education records, except as may be determined to be Directory Information, will not be disclosed to him/her without the prior written consent of the son, daughter or spouse.

## NONDISCRIMINATION AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION POLICY

It is the policy of the University of Hawaii to comply with Federal and State laws that prohibit discrimination in University programs and activities, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following laws which cover students and applicants for admission to the University:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended
- Age Discrimination Act of 1975
- Titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act as amended
- Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

and to comply with Federal and State laws that mandate affirmative action and/or prohibit discrimination in recruitment, hiring, training, promotion and retention, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following laws which cover employees and applicants for employment:

- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended
- Executive Order 11246 as amended
- Equal pay Act of 1963 as amended by Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967
- Section 402 of the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974
- Section 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
- Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapters 76, 78 and 378

The University strives to promote full realization of equal opportunity through a positive, continuing program on each campus. Accordingly, vocational education opportunities will be offered without regard to race, color, national origin, sex or handicap. American citizens or immigrants with limited English speaking skills will not be denied admission to vocational education programs.

Offices designated to coordinate UHM's nondiscrimination and affirmative action programs are:

### Student employment and educational matters:

Dean of Student Services  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
Campus Center 313  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: 948-7529

### AA/EEO and sexual harassment inquiries

EEO/AA Officer  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
Bachman Hall 112  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: 948-6423

### Faculty employment matters:

Program Officer  
Office of the Vice President  
for Academic Affairs  
Honolulu, HI 96822  
Phone: 948-8445

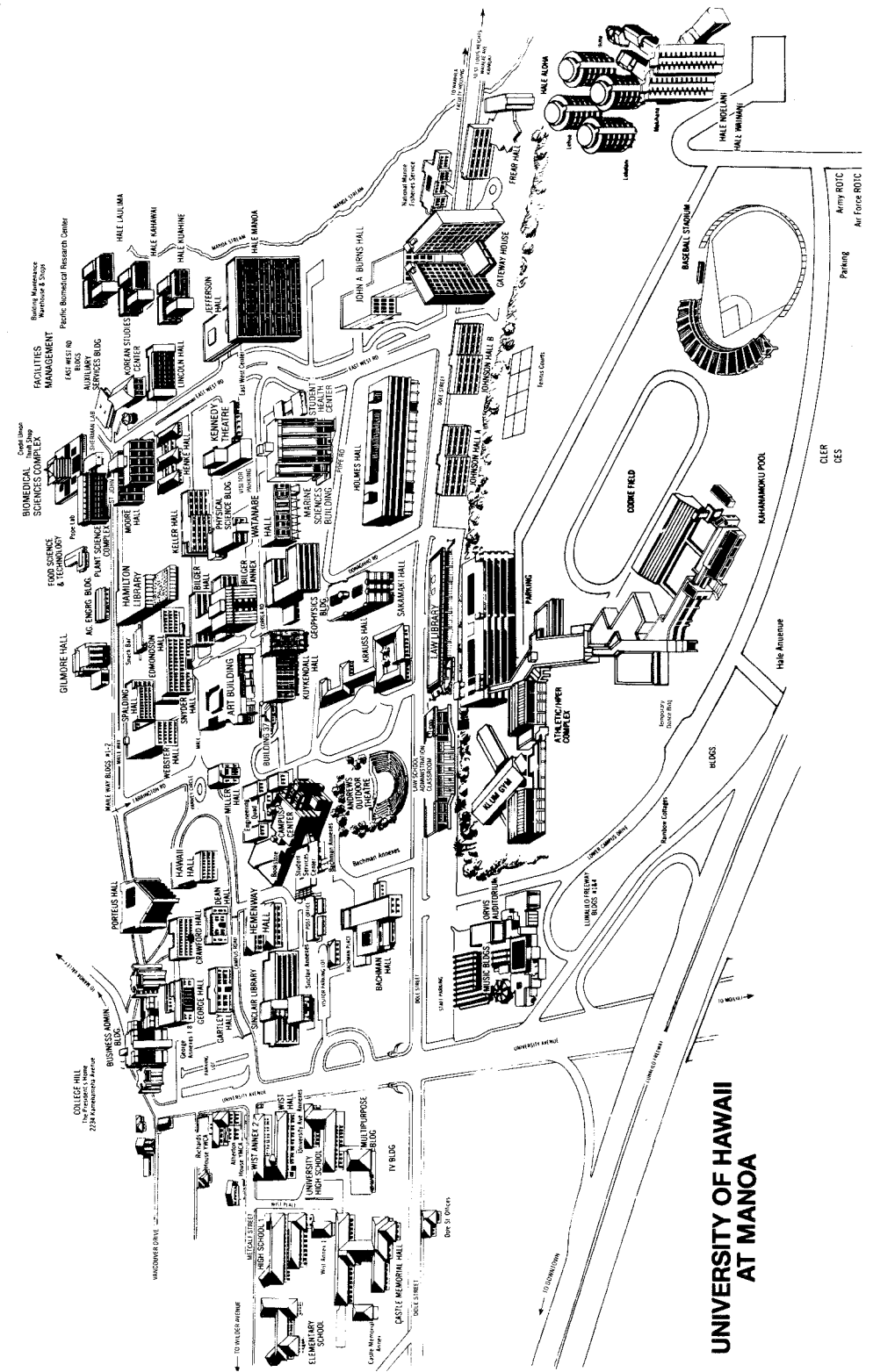
# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW ACADEMIC CALENDAR

## FALL SEMESTER 1988

August 10-17 (W-W)	Law School Registration & Academic Advising (9 A.M.-Noon & 1-3 P.M. Law School Front Office)
August 15-19 (M-F)	Required Orientation and Legal Method Seminar for First-Year Law Students
August 19 (F)	HOLIDAY: ADMISSION DAY (Required Orientation and Legal Methods Seminar for First-Year Students)
August 22 (M)	First Day of Instruction for Second- and Third-Year Law Students
August 29 (M)	Law School Convocation
September 1 (Th)	Application Deadline for Special & Transfer Students for Spring 1989
September 2 (F)	Last Day for Late Registration
September 5 (M)	HOLIDAY: LABOR DAY
October 10 (M)	HOLIDAY: DISCOVERERS' DAY
November 8 (T)	HOLIDAY: ELECTION DAY
November 11 (F)	HOLIDAY: VETERANS' DAY
November 24 (Th)	HOLIDAY: THANKSGIVING DAY
November 25-26 (F-Sa)	Noninstructional Days
TBA	Law School Registration & Academic Advising for Spring 1989
December 3 (Sa)	Last Day of Instruction for Law School
December 5-7 (M-W)	Study Period for Law School
December 8-17 (Th-Sa)	Final Examinations for Law School
December 17 (Sa)	Fall Semester Ends
December 18 (Su)	Commencement

## SPRING SEMESTER 1989

TBA	Law School Registration & Academic Advising
January 16 (M)	HOLIDAY: MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY
January 17 (T)	First Day of Instruction for Law School
January 27 (F)	Last Day to Register & Last Day to "Add" (9-Noon & 1-3 P.M. Law School Front Office); Last Day for Spring Graduating Students to File Diploma Application
February 16 (Th)	Application Deadline for Persons Applying to Law School for Fall Semester 1989
February 20 (M)	HOLIDAY: PRESIDENTS' DAY
March 24 (F)	HOLIDAY: GOOD FRIDAY
March 27-31 (M-Sa)	SPRING RECESS
March 27 (M)	HOLIDAY: KUHIO DAY
April 29 (Sa)	Last Day of Instruction for Law School
May 1 (M)	Application Deadline for Special & Transfer Law Students for Fall 1989
May 1-3 (M-W)	Study Period for Law School
May 4-13 (Th-Sa)	Final Examinations for Law School
May 13 (Sa)	Spring Semester Ends
May 14 (Su)	Commencement
May 15 (M)	Law School Commencement



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII  
AT MANOA

THE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON  
SCHOOL OF LAW  
University of Hawaii at Manoa  
2515 Dole Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822